THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,791—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 8th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	..
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	..
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	..

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	—
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	—
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	....	—
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	—
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	—
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	† ARCADIA	7000	....	—
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	—
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	—
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	..
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	..
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso.	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell.	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhassa	2184	Mon.	4th Nov.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	7th Nov.	9 a. m. †	C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	8th Nov.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 9th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th November, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
"Armand Behic"	6385	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE di SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Magnanini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Magnanini.	15th Jan, 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Jan. 1913.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE. For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

COLLARS.

LAUNDERED, GLAZED AND TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY,

AT ONE ANNA EACH.

Leaving room for the tie to slip round and giving the wearer a "WELL-DRESSED APPEARANCE."

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
2-14, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

			Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed	100		3	8
United Service, 6" ,,	50		7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,,	100		3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,,	100		2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE......................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs, A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Will be interested to know that we have recently added to our superb stock of Jewellery, a series of

GOLD MOHUR ORNAMENTS

specially fashioned to suit the demand of winter visitors to this land of the "Pagoda tree" of olden days.

They comprise an artistic collection of Necklaces, Watch chains, Fobs, Muff chains, Brooches, Pendants, &c., in which various denominations of uncurrent

INDIAN GOLD COINS

have been treated in an essentially unique and attractive manner. These Art productions are not only interesting curios of the golden East, but are absolute novelties which we are offering at

NO FANCY PRICES.

These souvenirs are singularly appropriate not only for tourists, but also for those resident in India, who are looking for something novel, artistic and reasonable in price to send to the old country for X'mas or the New Year.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS & OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY**.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

			These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
Snowflake	150°	in cases.	
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law.

The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 8th and 9th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

PREPARES BOYS between the ages of 9 and 19 for Government Examinations, Entrance to Thomason College, Roorkee, and all Government Departments. Nine out of eleven candidates passed Entrance Examinations for Thomason College in 1912.

Teaching staff of 12 qualified teachers including 7 graduates of home universities.

Next term commences January 7th, 1913.

For prospectus showing terms of admission of Free Foundationers, Boarders and Day Scholars apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

THIS is to NOTIFY that all the SUGAR BUSINESS carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI will henceforth be carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI & CO., from 10th Nov. 1912.

T. VALABDAS TULSIDASS.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
JEPAL PANACHAND.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for a period of one year from 1st February 1913, will be received by Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay, on behalf of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. upto 3 p. m. (S. T.) on the 2nd December, 1912. A list of the stores required can be obtained on application to Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of latest style and choice pertaining to Gent's wear is just unpacked and stored and the undersigned cordially invite personal visits of all their kind patrons and the public in general.

The collections in steel, canvas and Leather Trunks, Gladstone, Kits and Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Mauds, Cashmere Tweed and Venitions, Hats, Hosiery and Shirts in most attractive qualities and the prices very moderate.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING.
Near, Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

MADAM SEMLOH,

9, WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER,
has just received her New Stock of
HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
LATEST STYLES.
LADIES' OLD HATS RENOVATED and CLEANED.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1913. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a. m.

About nine Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates and School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 4th and following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 12th October 1912.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of (1) REVENUE STORES, (2) STATIONERY, (3) LINSEED and LUBRICATING OILS and (4) PAINTS and VARNISHES, for the Official year 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1914.

Separate tender forms for each of these classes giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper at the General Offices of the Company, Kidderpore, on payment of Rs. 1-8 per copy.

All covers containing tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores" "Tender for the supply of Stationery" "Tender for the supply of Oils" and "Tenders for the supply of Paints and Varnishes," sealed and addressed to the AGENT, BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY, KIDDERPORE, CALCUTTA, in envelopes provided by the Company by whom they must be received by noon of Tuesday the 3rd December next.

Any Tenders delivered at the Town Booking Office in Dalhousie Square or reaching the Agents Office at Kidderpore later than noon of the 3rd December will not be considered.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at the General Offices of the Company in Kidderpore at noon on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, 1912.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be made on or about the 31st January, 1913.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Agent,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway House,
KIDDERPORE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Sassoon Dock Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—A large quantity of bales of cotton loose cotton, cotton waste, cottonfly clean and oily, thread waste, white and coloured, etc., damaged by fire and or water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable rich Jewelled Gold Enamelled and Silver Watches.

Under instructions from the Administrator Junagadh State, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a large lot of very valuable rich jewelled gold and enamelled repeater watches, Chronographs, Automatic and wrist watches, Hunters, large and small gent's and lady's gold enamelled watches, gold plain watches by J. Macab, J. Jones and other English and Swiss Makers, rich jewelled gold bracelet-watches, open face rich silver and gun metal watches, hunters, chronographs, repeaters, etc. etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November 1912 at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164 1-3 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596 3-4 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,644,21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the out-houses standing thereon containing 1,825 1-2 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1868 3-4 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460 1-2 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539 3-4 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Immoveable property at Gilder Street, next to Mr. George Gahagan's Workshop.

Under instructions from Messrs Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and Aboo Bucker Abdool Rahiman, the mortgagees of the undermentioned property and on account and risk of Sayana Venkatte Lakha and others Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on Tuesday the 19th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land on ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Gilder Street next to Mr. George Gahagan's Workshop without the Fort of the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under E. Ward No. 4153, Street No. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Ward No. 4154, 4155, Street Nos. 22 and 1, Ward No. 4156, Street No. 1, Ward Nos. 4158, and 4159, Street Nos 3 and 4, Ward No. 4160, Street No. 5 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 427, 428 and 527, New Nos. 13935, 13936 and 14036, Old Survey No. 216, 215 and 217 and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{3519}$ and containing by admeasurement 4219 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Gilder Street and on the West, South and North by the property of George Gahagan and Co., and which said property is now occupied by the said borrowers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA

—:o:—

MAIDANIA!

MAIDANIA!

MAIDANIA!

OPENS AT 6 P. M.

TO-NIGHT.

MILITARY BANDS.
GRAND ILLUMINATION.

All Bombay is talking about the

SKATING TRACK.

It is 700 feet long.
Come and measure it.

ADMISSION TO SKATING ENCLOSURE :—
Before Dinner ....As. 8,
with use of Skates Re. 1.
After dinner..............Re. 1,
use of Skates free.

If you can't Skate, Try.

THE

JALDI JALDI

A glorious glide from the SKIES TO EARTH.

ALPINE RAILWAY.

A triumph of scenic effect.

An old favourite and a new friend.
There is still joy on the

JOY WHEEL.

Walk through the

HOUSE OF NONSENSE.

It's sillier than ever.

Come and break China at the

JARRI-PURANA-MARNA-KHANA.

You can do it at Home for nothing.
We charge you.

GARDEN RESTAURANT,
(where the Bands Play).

TUESDAY, 5TH NOV.

(Guy Fawke's Day).

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND DANCE.

Prizes for Gentlemen's most grotesque costume
„ for Ladies' best costume in Black and White.

Tickets for Ladies and Gentlemen Re. 1 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE "DIWALI" WEEK
THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
who will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the First Show
at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

The Programme also includes "Ambrosio's" startling animal picture

THE SHIP OF LIONS

A score of full grown lions on the deck of a burning ship.

There is no fake about this picture, the Lions are released in full view of the audience.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
WAITING : SLICK.
MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8 : 8-30 to 9-30 : 10 to 12 P. M.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB

QUADRILLE PARTY

To be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, 11TH NOV., 1912, at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.).

Tickets may be had from Honorary Secretary or through members of the Club.

G. A. NEWBY,
P. and V. Docks.

WANTED.

WANTED, fully experienced FITTERS and RIVETTERS of structural iron work. Apply with testimonials to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Bldg., Fort.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

2. Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, Bombay Improvement Trust, before December, 1912.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—1st CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS, those accustomed to Catalogue and high class Jobbing work only need Apply to Box No. 467, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—At Wodehouse Road, WELL VENTILATED and BREEZY FLAT, consisting of Bed-rooms, Sitting and Dining-room, with latest sanitary arrangements. Apply Box No. 466, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

A SHIP AT SEA ON FIRE.

Fierce Lions Let Loose on Deck.

A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT BETWEEN MEN AND LIONS.

These Thrilling Scenes Can Be Seen Most Realistically In Our New Film.

THE SHIP AND THE LIONS

The Most Astounding Film Shown in Bombay.

A Masterpiece of Realism. An highly original, never-before-heard-of conception, worked out in a daring and masterly manner.

CAT CHANGED TO WOMAN

An Exquisitely Coloured Roman Drama

3 SPARKLING COMICS 3

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Films for sale : Apply to Manager. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Lodhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	„ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„ „ 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HOTELS.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.

LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
Outram Road, BOMBAY.

THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

For terms please apply to the

MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

10 PKTS freshest English Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-8. 10 pkts. freshest English Flower Seeds, Rs. 2. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-4. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Flower Seeds, Rs. 2-4. Other Seeds and Plants Price List on application. Apply to

M. MOONISAWMY & SONS,
Florists,
Bangalore.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—Oomedram Jeewabhai & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials Stocked.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 3½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th November, 1912, at 3 p.m. (S.T), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, comprising of oblong dining table, arm and without arm chairs, marble topped sideboard, writing desks, glass door plate cupboard, book case, handsome cabinets, tapestry upholstered drawing-room suite, tapestry upholstered Chesterfield coach, teapoys, hatstand, pictures, brass, single, bedsteads complete, chests-of-drawers, double glass door wardrobes, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, cabin trunks, Gladstone bag, tin trunks, cook-room requisites, rich glass and porcelainware, etc.

The property of W. H. Leach, Esq., of Messrs. Leach and Weborny.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 4th November, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs and sofas, cupboard and tables, bookcases, glass and panel door single and double almyrahs, tiled teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, electric table lamps, hanging pulley lamps, phonographs and iron safes and gent's saddles, harness, etc., etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq. the Receiver in Suit No. 470 of 1912 (Narpar vs Passoo):—

5 Boras cotton.

At 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred buggy with hood.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Property of a gentleman—
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse going in harness.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th day of November 1912 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Effects of the late Mr. Fritz Ehleben such as cupboards wearing apparels, animal skins, timepiece, stone tools &c.

Effects of the late Mr. J. F. Stiles such as spectacles, books, &c.

Effects of the late Mr. Walter Lang such as books &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON Nov. 1.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 5-8	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	89 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	29 1-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 1-2		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-23 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin ...	20 53 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York ...	4-85 3-8	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight ...	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 7-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	4		1-4

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras.........Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£130,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£160,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£10,000
Silver to Ceylon	£6,000
Silver to Shanghai	£120,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm—Fair demand.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	... Strong.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 7,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·63+13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·27	6·27	6·27	6·28	6·29
+07	+08	+07	+07	+07
Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
6·29	6·30	6·30	6·29	
+05	+05	+05	(new)	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·37 Mar. 11·59

New York official Noon call Dec. 11·53 Mar. 11·57

New Orleans 10 a.m. closed.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	88,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	94,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	59,000
" Exports to Continent ...	108,000
" Spot Cotton ...	11·75+05

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·32+15 / Futures—Month of Mar. 11·57+17 — Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and declined partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 7-16 unchgd

Futures month of Dec. ... Holiday

Futures month of Mar. ... do.

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Holiday to-morrow.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	529,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	212,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	297,000
Do. do. to Japan	10,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	997,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	493,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	6,000
do Forwarded	109,000
do Imports	150,000
do Stocks	643,000
Stock of Cotton in London	7,190
Coconada Fair Red C. I. F. London	... d 4 26-32
Coconada Ginned " "	... d 5
Western Good " "	... d 5 14-32

Liverpool, Nov 1.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...	Very firm, and advancing
Tone Cloths	...Strong and advancing
Weft American " 54"	... 11 5-8
Weft Egyptian " 80"	... 17 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market strong.	
Weft Egyptian " 32"	... 11 5-8
Twist " 32" W T C...	10
Twist " 32" B ...	10 3 8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ...	13 7 1-2
Twist " 36" W T C...	10 1-4
Twist " 36" B ...	10 5-8
Twist " 42" ...	11 7-8
Twist American " 60" ...	16
Twist Egyptian " 60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 80" ...	21 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	10 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	10 3-4
F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool...	6 7-32
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Nominal.
Months	... Nov.—Dec

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 4-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 6-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 8-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 10-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 12-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 14-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 14-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 6 1-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 5 13-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 5 15-16
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 15-16
Good Broach	... d 5 14-16
F. G. Broach	... d 6 1-32
Fine Broach	... d 6 3-16
Good Khandeish	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	... d 5 11-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Wheat White Karachi ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and sellers

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 1-4—1-8

Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec London—Done

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... } No Sellers

Do. Month— ... }

Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 1-2

Do Months ...Feb.-March—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ...49 1-4—1-4

Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Value

Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 51—1-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—nominal

Linseed Calcutta... ... Not received

Do. Month— ... ...

Do. Name of Ports— ...

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-6 unchgd Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 2 1-2—1-2d Nov.-Dec—Done—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87+1-4

Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ... £75 3-8 unchgd

Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp......... 6 3 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool......... 13 0 0

Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 16 3

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6+3d.

Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady—Not much doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 0 3-4+3-4d

Do Months of Shipments ...Jan. Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Steady—Limited business.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 4 1-4

Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers 9 10+1d—May—Sellers

Tone—Moderate business, at better rates.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 8 1-4+1 1-2d

Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone.—Steady but not active.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta

Do. 12—Nov-Dec.—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi

Do. 12 1 1-2—Nov-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta

Do. 12 9—Nov-Dec—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi

Do. 12 10 1-2—Nov-Dec—Value.

General Tone—Steady—Nothing much doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [2ND NOV. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.........	19	23,019
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	31	37,121

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet, rates being unchanged. There has been very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d. 16th Nov.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4 to 140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 1-2
Shanghai "	...210 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 1-2 for Cash and the Settlement and has declined 1-16 during the day. A moderate business is reported. Rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 7 0
Settlement ...	" 95 7 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday bar silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 28 7-8 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 29 1-16. New York was 3-8 down at 62 1-2. The local market opened at 72 13-16 for ready and 73 1-8 for the settlement and closes unchanged. A small business has been done.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs. 23 14 6
Australian " ...	... " 23 14 6
Sovereigns " ...	... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	... " 72 13 0
1st Settlement ...	... " 73 2 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	... " 82 3 0
1st Settlement ...	... " 82 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the home markets continues and New York closed 15 and 17 points up in futures, and 5 points higher in Spot cotton. The New Orleans futures market was closed; and to-day both the New York and New Orleans; markets are closed. Private telegrams regarding the near course of the market are conflicting, and it is reported that killing frost has occurred in America; but this report needs confirmation. Receipts at the U. S. Ports this week, viz 529,000 bales, are probably a record, but the exports to Great Britain and Continent for the week reached the large total of 509,000 bales.

The local market opened steadier the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 298-99. Only a small business has been done as sellers are scarce. The market closes firm as under after the Liverpool opener.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	310	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	300 1-2	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	301	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... "	298	"
Fine M.G.Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	293	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	290	"
Fine M.G. Khandeish	... "	278	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	269	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	265	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	266	Dec.
" " "	... "	271-2	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	251	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 8,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·32	6·32	6·32
	+05	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·33	6·34	6·34
	+05	
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·35	6·35	6·34
	+05	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	9	5	0	B.T.
December ...	... "	10	1	6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	"	10	3	0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8	6	6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... "	7	11	0	B.T.
Yellow " "	... "	8	12	0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	54	0	0
Black Kutni	... "	46	0	0
Ready White Khandeish	Rs.	57	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 12 6 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

Forward ... ... " 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

Jan.-Feb. Small ... Rs. 43 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 B. T.

" " May 1913 ... " 5 8 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,755
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	74

MILLS.

David	557 1-2
Kohinoor	855
Manockji Petit	3,275
New Great Eastern	295
Standard	1,510

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	174
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Bombay S. N. Ord...	271 1-4 X D
Colaba Land and Mill	1,537 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23
Treacher and Co	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	555

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,004	bales.
Wheat	16,311	cwts.
Linseed	844	"
Rapeseed	13	"
Gingellyseed	4 300	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts...	434	"
Castorseed	3,733	"
Rice	5,589	"
Myrabollams.	389	"
Cottonseed	373	"
Mowraseed	516	"
Gram	7,454	"
Joowar	975	"
Maize	360	"
Barley	5,607	"

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Nov. 2.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 7-8	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	89 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	90 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	29	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-8	1-16	
do. in New York ...	Closed.		
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-23 1-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20-53 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	Closed.		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London	17th Oct.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4 3-4	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1-3 29-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady. Dull.
Futures	... Steady.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250
Imports	... 8,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·66+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·73+07

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·33	6·32	6·33	6 33	
+06	+05	+06	+05	
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June July	July-Aug.
6·34	6·34	6·35	6·35	6·33
+05	+05	+05	+05	+04

New Orleans and New York market closed.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight...	4,410,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	298,000
East Indian do	61,000
American do	3,567,000
Other do	120,000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian sales	600
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock	9,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	1,800
Do. Actual Exports	nil
Do. Week's Imports	nil
Do. Speculation	nil
Americans Afloat	480,000
East Indian	4,000
Total afloat	549,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal

Do. Months— ......

Do. Name of Ports— ......

Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-2

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 39 1-4

Do Month—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

Australian Wheat—Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.

Do Months ... .

Do Name of Ports.... ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec. ... .

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Buyers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports- Antwerp—Nearest value.

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 50 3-4

Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.

Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Nominal.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-17-6 Nov.-Dec. Hull—Nearest value. Easier

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 2 1-2 Nov.-Dec. Buyers. Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 6

Do. Months of Shipment ... Jan.-Mar. Sellers.

Tone—Inactive unchanged.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 0 3-4

Do. Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady but little doing.

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9 3 3-4

Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers. 9 9 3-4—May—Sellers.

Tone—Opened steady closed quiet, business very limited.

E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 8 1-4

Months of Shipments ... Jan.-March.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2

Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar.—Steady, unchanged.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The market for coal shares was again dull and inactive, with business passing on a small scale only. Angarpatras at Rs. 4-8, Barabonis at Rs. 18-8 and Parases at Rs. 6-2 each showed a decline of two annas, but British Indias at Rs. 8-4 and Phularitands at Rs. 9-4 were each four annas up, while Seetarampurs at Rs 15-12 and Rs. 16 showed an advance of 12 annas and one rupee.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1912 ...	...Rs. 69,968
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 493
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st August 1912 ...	...Rs. 1,52,837
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 21,391

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1912...	...Rs. 21,001
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 6,551
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st August 1912 ...	...Rs. 42,581
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 10,896

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st August 1912. ...	...Rs. 8,870
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 636
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st August 1912 ...	...Rs. 17,361
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 14

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th Oct., 1912	...Rs. 10,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	...Rs. 400
Total earnings from 1st July to 19th October 1912 ...	...Rs. 1,77,465
Increase on corrending period of previous year ...	...Rs. 30,297

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th Oct., 1912 as compared with the statement of 22nd Oct. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 22. Rs.	a.	p.	Oct. 29. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head office.	1,78,58,599	10	10	1,79,17,255	4	4
Other Deposits, &c	17,15,45,284	11	0	17,25,44,414	12	4
Bank Post Bills, &c............	15,33,217	0	5	9,59,008	4	6
Sundries.......	18,43,537	13	3	19,43,377	7	1
	23,10,80,639	3	6	23,16,64,055	12	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,17,84,305	3	0	2,15,20,190	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	97,01,419	8	0	98,16,007	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,91,27,409	5	0	3,81,65,919	5	10
Accounts of Credit on do	5,04,36,246	13	6	5,13,85,292	2	0
Bills discounted, &c	3,60,17,596	2	4	3,63,11,361	8	5
Balances with other Banks ...	16,82,265	8	1	17,79,512	0	5
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	24,94,984	7	6	24,96,536	8	9
Stamps	12,124	2	2	11,325	13	1
Sundries	3,58,485	0	4	3,59,282	8	10
	16,16,14,635	12	11	16,18,45,876	15	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office...						
Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,94,66,003	6	7	6,98,18,678	12	11
	23,10,80,639	3	6	23,16,64,055	12	3

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,22,240	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	1,63,585	Decrease.
Other Deposits	9,99,130	Increase.
Post Bills..........................	5,74,209	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments..........	1,49,527	Decrease.
Loans..............................	9,61,490	Do.
Accounts of Credit	9,49,046	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	2,98,965	Do.
Cash at Head Office	17,98,090	Do.
Do. at Branches	1,45,414	Decrease.

Percentage 36·10.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOUSEMAN—October, 17 at Terence Hall Nursing Home, Mussoorie, to Dr and Mrs Houseman, a son

LOCKWOOD—Oct, 12 at Ferozpore, Punjab, to Mrs. and Mr. Lockwood, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "The man who makes the best of best opportunities is apt to get the best of obstacles."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MILL STRIKE.—The operatives of the Kohinoor Mill, who struck work on Thursday and Friday, resumed duty on Saturday and the mill worked as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

S. J. J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBANDAR.—During the month of October the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3676 among them the number of new admissions was 1058 classified. Hindoos 2,888 ; Mussalman 774 ; Parsee 6 ; Other castes 8 ; Total 3,676. The average daily attendance was 118.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Narayen, a coachman in the service of Mr. Goolabchand, solicitor, was driving his master's shigram along Hughes-road on Friday evening. When at the junction of the Hughes and French Roads a carriage belonging to Mr. Mahomed Alli Shah came up from the Chowpathy end of French-road and a collision took place. The horse of the latter vehicle was injured. The animal's fore-leg was broken, which necessitated its being shot by the police at the request of the owner.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The "Ship of Lions" is drawing crowded houses at the Excelsior, which is a very thrilling and exciting film: for it is not possible to conceive a more daring subject offered to the Cinema operator than a burning ship at sea with a dozen wild lions at liberty on its deck, lashing themselves into fury, terrorised by the flames, in a situation, that placing them "between the devil and the deep sea," becomes the salvation of the hero and the heroine from the fate foreshadowed by the menacing attitude of a mutinous crew: there is no faking as the lions are released in full view of the audience, and it is possible for any one who sees the pictures to be unperturbed: it is a real nerve-shaker on which Wiffles supervenes with his side-splitting complicities the principal character in the "Matrimonial Agency." In "Slick" is ridiculed what are called American slick methods, and "Waiting" is a story of love and disappointment which is most pathetic, and visibly affects the audience. The combination of variety in the pictures exhibited, with the Napolitan Troubadours "entr'-acte" whose popularity increases daily, makes up a very nice entertainment, and the appreciation of the audience is expressed by their applause.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Deputy Coroner Latty held an inquest yesterday evening at the Morgue, touching the body of a Hindu child named Punalal Karamchand, aged three, who was knocked down on Saturday night at the junction of Bhuleshwar Road and Kalbadevi Road by a Victoria driver who is alleged to be Dhunji Jogi.

Inspector O'Brien represented the police. Karamchand Chapsi deposed that the deceased was his son. On Saturday night the witness was carrying the deceased in his arm and was proceeding from Bhuleshwar Road to Shaik Memon Street. The Victoria came up and struck witness on the right side. The witness fell with his son. He then heard people say that the gharry was driving away and the gharry was stopped about eighty paces from the place where the deceased was lying. Previous to the accident witness heard no shouting or warning-bell from the driver. He could not say whether there was a light on the gharry. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital where the doctor wanted to perform an operation but the witness would not consent. He took the child away at midnight to his house, where it died next morning. The witness received injuries on the righ side of his ribs. The doctor said that one of his ribs was broken and he should stay at the Hospital, otherwise he would die.

Dr. Prescott, of the J. J. Hospital said the deceased was brought to the Hospital on Saturday, at about 11 p. m. in an unconscious state. The child's father was advised to keep him in hospital and that an operation was advisable, just to give the child a chance, but the father would not consent. Death was due to internal hæmorrhage, resulting from a blow. The father told the witness that he threw the child away from him when the gharry struck him to save.

Police sepoy No. 898 C corroborated the statements made by the father and added that he saw the child knocked down by the gharry and run over. The jury unanimously returned the verdict of "accidental death."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 1st Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 2nd November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	2	1
This day last year.........	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		83

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Cold Weather Standing Camp at Santa Cruz.

OPENED YESTERDAY.

THE camping ground at Santa Cruz, which has now been leased by the Bombay Light Horse, is so admirably situated as regards the rifle range and the Bombay Hunt, that it has been decided to institute a standing camp throughout the cold weather, with a view to providing members with healthy, pleasant and cheap accommodation, either permanently, while the camp lasts, or for week-ends. The camp will be run on the lines of a club, and it is estimated that the cost per head will be under Rs.130 a month, including horse maintenance. The Corps will, as far as possible, find a separate tent, with bath tent, for each resident, also mess furniture, crockery, cutlery, lamps, and cooking utensils. Mess servants will be provided by the Corps, which guarantees that the cost of messing, mess servants, and feed of horse will not exceed Rs. 150 a month. The furnishing by members of their own tents need not involve an outlay of more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20.

This camp will allow members to hunt, as well as to put in their drills and complete the range-firing required of them, with the least inconvenience. The drills will take place in the mornings and a fast service of trains will bring members to the Fort by office hours. The institution is of special benefit to those young members who cannot afford to keep a horse in Bombay.

As regards the work to be got through at the camp, there will be instruction in Musketry every week-end, that is on Saturdays and Sundays, as well as holidays. A parade will be held every Wednesday under the Adjutant or the Sergeant-Major.

Foremost among the recreations, members will enjoy two days' good hunting with the Bombay hounds. The camp opened on Saturday and will last till the 31st March next.

It happens that three officers of the Corps, the Commandant Sir Henry Procter, Capt. Stanley Reed and Lieutenant W. Wilson, are at present on leave out of India. They are, however, due back in Bombay by next week's mail steamer, and meantime the camp will be in charge of Lt. Duncan Wilson and Sergt.-Major J. W. Coy.

A brochure published by the Corps emphasises the desirability of every European being trained to arms to be ready for such emergencies as arose in the autumn of 1908 and several previous occasions. Means of discharging this obligation are provided by the existence of the Bombay Light Horse, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The publication gives full information about the first-named Corps, a force about 80 strong, composed chiefly of hunting men of the community. Copies of this interesting booklet can be obtained at the headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1912.

272. Duties—Duties for the week ending 10th November, 1912 :—

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut P H R tallack

Orderly Sergeant No 1 Company Sergeant A A Spilling.

Orderly Sergeant No 2 Company Sergeant O M P Clyne.

273. Parades.—Thursday, 7th November, 1912 :—

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

274. Church Parade—Sunday, 10th November, 1912 :—

The Corps will parade at 5 p.m. sharp, on the Cooperage, Fallin, in front of Admiral's House.

Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing, i. e. White Uniform, Belt and Bayonets, Rifles (with slings) White Helmets.

Members must wear Black Boots on this Parade.

275. Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the B V A Rifle Association, Committee at the Head Quarters on Wednesday 6th, at 7 p.m.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade to-morrow Tuesday, the 5th instant.

Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. Mr Francis Cyril Ford having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

THE KARLA SANITARIUM.

Devali Campaign to Raise Additional Funds.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Hindus of Bombay was held on Saturday evening, at Madhavbaug, to raise funds in aid of the Karla Hindu Sanitarium.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was voted to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, made a brief speech in which he said. The object of the meeting that evening was to raise subscriptions in aid of the Karla Hindu Sanitarium. They all knew how keenly the need of the Institution had been felt. A large number of Hindus was suffering from disease and it was their duty to come forward and give them relief. Committees had been formed to raise subscriptions during the Devali Holidays. That was the best time to ask for public help and the speaker felt sure that every time Hindu would rise to the occasion and give his mite.

He had personally visited the institution and he was glad to be able to say that no pains were spared to make it a very popular and successful Institution.

The following resolutions were thereafter recorded unanimously.

That this meeting recognizes the usefulness of the Karla Hindu Sanatorium for open-air treatment of tuberculosis, approves of the work of collecting subscriptions in support of the Institution undertaken by the Karla Hindoo Sanatorium Fund Collection Committee, to be effected with the co-operation of volunteers on the 9th and 10th November, 1912, during the Devali Holidays and requests the Hindoo Public of Bombay to liberally respond to the appeal of the Committee for help. That this meeting expresses its satisfaction at the fact that a large number of persons have Volunteered their services to collect subscriptions for the Karla Hindoo Sanatorium, and hopes that more volunteers will soon come forward to help this cause of charity and humanity.

A vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

The following statement has been issued:—

The complete list of donations promised, and with a few exceptions, paid towards the General Fund of the Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla amounts to over Rs. 31,000. A list of donations towards the building fund of the Sanatorium, has already been published.

On behalf the Manging Committee of the Sanatorium, I have to thank all the donors and to state that the Sanatorium is greatly in need of further help for its maintenance. Gentlemen desirous of linding a helping hand to this charitable institution are requested to send in their subscriptions to the undersigned.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
President, Managing Committee.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

ITCHING ECZEMA ON HANDS AND FINGERS

Scratched Constantly. Long Cracks Bled and She Cried Bitterly with the Pain. Convinced Case was Incurable. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured Her.

"I have suffered for nearly five years now from a very unsightly form of eczema on my hands and fingers, in spite of the constant attention of doctors, herbalists and chemists. The places began by small watery pimples. They burst, became long cracks and often bled. I developed two large sores on the back of my right hand and on my right wrist. These became raw as if skinned and as large as five shilling pieces. The irritation was so bad that I constantly scratched until they poured with blood, and I was exhausted with the agony and cried bitterly with the pain.

"I had grown firmly convinced that my case was quite hopelessly incurable. My right hand for months looked so terrible that I was compelled to wear a glove night and day, and it irritated me so that I tore it till the blood poured from several places at once. I was distracted with the ceaseless pain and itching. I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and my delight was great when I found places that had been sore and painful for years gradually but surely healing up. They are absolutely cured now through the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which I applied constantly, binding up the worst places.

"I can do my work now like any other woman, but before I dreaded even to think of it. I felt relief after the first two or three washes with the Cuticura Soap and applications of the Cuticura Ointment, and now, after using only one and one-half boxes of the Ointment my hands are soft and white. The Cuticura Soap we use daily, it is so soothing to the skin. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my hands when doctors said I never should get them healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alys Watson, "Hazemere," The Avenue, Starbeck, nr. Harrogate, Eng., July 16, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies without effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

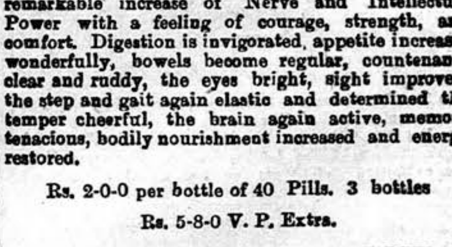
NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that :—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 5 ponies, and 20 deck passengers.

The steamer Faris, 737 tons, Captain W. M. Branes, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Busreh with a general cargo and 44 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain C. G. Cocklin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Regina, 1,661 tons, Captain Leberg, sailed on Sunday for Karachi with ballast.

The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, sailed on Saturday for Natal, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Persia, 3,771 tons, Captain G. Bartole, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Yeddo, 2958 tons Captain D. Gardner arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 22nd October with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and 14 cabin and 156 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 2.

Barala	1899	Butler	M M & Co
Braziliana	3824	Snowdon	G Cotton & Co
Baron Baltour	2552	Symonds	K N & Co
Belle of France	2469	Cargill	A Yule & Co
Cornwall	3954	Howell	W & A G & Co
Canadian Transport	2663	Ballatine	Jeewandas
Faris	739	Branes	Arab Steamers
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	B N Lang
Kola	570	Elton ... P Gulf	M M & Co
Kt Errant	4779	Jones	T M & Co
Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Bo & P S N Co
Ocean	2480	Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Palitana	1933	Warrington	M M & Co
Plassey		Andrews	Transport
Virginia	2789	Morgan	Lt Col Aldershot
Velnay	2927	Mcmorran	S Smite & Co
Wardha	2552	Cannock	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai		P & O Co
B Boveric	2841	Harper			W & A G & Co
C&R Catherine Apcar	1730	Davidson	Calcutta	5-11	M Mackezie & Co
D&E City of Colombo	3901	Hamsford	Calcutta	7-11	K N & Co
F Adamsturm	3158	Harenhier			W & A G Co
M Vadala	2164	Cocklin	Rangoon	2-11	M Makezie & Co
N Strathblane	2829	Lenton	Baltimore	8-11	R A Willis
P Kybfels	3158	Frisius			W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo &P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	L'pool		W & A G & Co
4 Koweit	2336	Coates	Jeddah	2-11	Arab S N Co
5 Silverash	2378	Scroggie	Ant	26-10	T M & Co
7 Persia	3779	Bartole			A L S N Co
8 Leopolis	2336	Badessich			A Lloyd S N Co
10&11 Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai		P & O Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
15 Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Calcutta		Venice L N Co
16 Serbistan	1851	Choate	Dunkirk	4-11	M M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebram			Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood		2-11	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebram	Karachi	2-11	B S N Co

M W D D

Banca	3794	Poter	Calcutta		P & O Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Beaching			J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Faris	Branes	Busreh, Oct 19
	Persia	Bartole	Trieste, Oct 1
	Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah, Oct 19
2	Yeddo	Gardner	Calcutta, Oct 22
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov 1
3	Kasara	King	Busreh, Oct 27
	Orissa	Tipper	Calcutta, Oct 13
	Baron Innerdale	McAlister	Durban, Oct 12
	Singu	Taylor	Rangoon, Oct 21

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Pentakota	Hodgson	Natal
	Vadala	Cocklin	Rangoon
	China	Tocque	London
3	Regina	Lebug	Karachi
	Koweit	Coates	Jeddah

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Leopolis, for Trieste.
" Khosrou, for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Buchanan, arrived in London on the morning of 2nd November.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 1st November. The same Co's steamer Muttra, left Suez on the evening of 2nd November.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—20 bales hides, N,Kassam; 400 cwts fennelseed, Baner and Kranse; 487 bales wool, D Koondaumul; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 225 cwts kang grain, 1,500 cwts oilcakes, R J Davar and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Volnay s—7,200 cwts manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—100 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—100 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—217 cwts dairy products, A C Kohlen.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silverash s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 1,059 cwts barleys, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp, B Coonjial; 1,000 cwts gram.

FOR GENOA.

Silverash s—200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts gram, C C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 59 cwts, old buffer pickers, L Herrjewan; 62 cwts sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 25 icwts fishmaws, E Molena.

Persia s—397 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—75 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, G Kedarmal; 5 chests opium, G Gunshandas; 10 chests opium, G Shewdayal; 35 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co; 51 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Persia s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 4th November, 1912.

"TIPS."

Few people possess the hardihood deliberately to defy convention, and to break even the most petty and trivial of the social laws by which we are all bound. We grumble freely, we suggest measures of reform, we announce our intention of taking up an independent line of action, but we are conscious, in the midst of our bluster, that we shall end by conforming quietly to custom. A tyranny against which voices are frequently raised in futile protest, is that of the tipping system; the giving of gratuities has assumed the proportions of a veritable tax, which it is practically impossible to evade. Many people not unnaturally resent the obligation which forces them to bestow a present upon servants and employees who are already paid for their work. There is certainly something undignified in purchasing good-will and complaisance by what is really more or less a bribe offered for the purpose of securing special attention. The conditions of the gift are moreover merely nominal; even slipshod and grudging service must be recompensed by a tip, for who is sufficiently courageous to punish short-comings by excluding the offender from the distribution of bounties? Receivers of tips trade freely upon the common fear of being mean, which obsesses most of us when the time for presentation arrives the merest suggestion of surprised reproach arouses a feeling of humiliation, which not even the consciousness of having been unnecessarily generous, can avert. To shy people the ordeal of tipping is a painful one, for etiquette demands that the act shall be performed unobtrusively, not to say furtively. Host or hostess must not be permitted to witness the performance of the mystic rite, and a really bashful person can scarcely enjoy visiting if he allows his mind to dwell upon the trials and difficulties of the day of departure. Small, not too small, change must be obtained, domestics way-laid, and the embarassing ceremony performed. The final moments of farewell are clouded by a painful conviction that the gifts have been either too meagre, or absurdly generous, or perhaps the realisation that some one has after all, been left out, causes a pang of futile remorse. Ethically speaking the effect of the custom of tipping upon the servants themselves can only be a bad one; it is unwholesome for any independent being to be constantly on the look-out for a gift, politeness which arises from "a lively sense of favours to come" is of a cringing and insincere nature. The transition from shy gratitude to rapacity and critical disapproval must often be a brief one, and the awkward thanks of the novice are soon replaced by the cold and resentful glance with which a scanty tip is received.

Where the tipping of waiters, cabmen, and others of that ilk is concerned, the giving of gratuities approaches very near the yielding to the demands of a blackmailer. No one cares to alight at a friend's house followed by the sarcastic objurgations of a disappointed Jarvey, and who would risk a disdainful glance from the eyes of the fair companion of a tete-a-tete dinner at a restaurant by giving a waiter less than double the amount that is usually bestowed? Waiters are adepts at assuming the "What's this?" look, and an impression of meanness is difficult to obliterate. We have one consolation, though it is perhaps but a poor one, and that is that our trials and sufferings under the tipping system are neither new nor peculiar to ourselves. The most primitive peoples, and the most ultra-modern nations recognise the necessity of the tip, and the "vail" as it was formerly called, existed in England in the earliest ages. The original vail was perhaps what we should now call a perquisite, and consisted of the surplus produce of farm and dairy. An old coat a sack of malt-dust, or broken meats from the table were gratefully received, and probably the element of uncertainty made the servant value the vail even more than his actual wage. When money became the popular medium of exchange, vails were given in coin, generally coppers, and the sum of eightpence is mentioned in one of the old account books, as being a really splendid gift. Henry VIII seems to have disapproved of tipping, for on one occasion he prefaced his announcement of a prospective journey with the remark:—"We entende not to charge ourselfe with giving anything, eyther for a recompense or a gratuite." This resolve must have caused great disappointment to the many who naturally expected to enjoy the benefits of kingly liberality and to reap a rich harvest during the Royal Progress. The example of stinginess given by the King was not generally followed, and in Tudor times few persons of importance travelled without distributing largesse with a fine disregard of economy.

With the opening of the coffee-houses came the introduction of the custom of giving tips to waiters. One ingenious etymologist goes so far as to trace the origin of the actual word "tip" to the inscription on the brass boxes which were fastened to the doors of these popular resorts. The initials "T. I. P." which signified "To insure promptitude," invited the customers to drop into the box a donation for the waiters, and from time to time the accumulation was divided amongst the coffee-house servants. Plausible though this derivation may be, the word "tip" is of older ancestry than this explanation would imply, it is in fact one of the most ancient of slang terms. Rueful mention is made of it by early authors, whose protests against the toll levied upon them have a surprisingly modern ring. Their reluctant hands performed the characteristic fumble which prefaces the bestowal of a tip. They searched, just as we do to-day, for a coin which should at once satisfy the impulse towards generosity, and the inclination to be economical. No doubt the varlets assumed the same unconcious, yet expectant air, as do their descendants. They were clever at expressing incredulous comtempt, they knew how to control their surprise when their fingers closed round a crown instead of clasping the expected shilling. In spite of our boasted progress we have not, after all, succeeded in doing away with a custom at which the world has been grumbling for many centuries. We may say what we will in dispraise of tipping, but so far no inventor or social reformer has discovered an expedient which will enable us to abolish it. When efficient service has been rendered and satisfaction has been given, the hand moves instinctively pocketwards, and not even frequent ingratitude nor the insatiable demands of those who receive our bounty can cure us of the ineradicable habit of bestowing superogatory gifts. Perhaps it is as well that one of our most unalterable customs should be that which prompts us to generosity, even if at times the only reward we reap is annoyance. Occasionally, no doubt, we also experience the pleased surprise which Bertrand de la Broeguiere felt when a fifteenth-century servitor showed genuine gratitude for a somewhat stingy tip, and in exuberant moments, when we are inclined to be unduly lavish, let us remember that so great a man as Saul considered the fourth part of a shekel an ample reward for the prophet who directed him upon his way.

* * *

WHO BURNT MOSCOW? DURING the past few weeks the disastrous Russian campaign of Napoleon has been frequently recalled on account of its centenary celebrations: and the great central event of the terrible year 1812 the burning of Moscow, has had much new light thrown on it. Who was the real author of that terrible catastrophe? is a most interesting question, which has been often asked during these hundred years and has been naturally asked once again on the occasion of the centenary. But the answers to it have been not quite satisfactory. Tolstoi, in a well-known work, said that Moscow was fired by tipsy pillagers who did not realise the immense importance of their drunken frolic. Russian writers generally support this view and ten years ago one of their scholars instituted an exhaustive enquiry into the whole matter and came to the same conclusion. French and Polish plunderers are held by them chiefly responsible for this diabolical act. But there has been all along a strong impression in the minds of other nations that the fire was an act of deliberate incendiarism on the part of the Russian themselves, who thus sacrificed of set purpose their ancient and venerable capital to their desire to defeat Napoleon's object and make him beat a hasty retreat from their country. Alison, who eloquently puts forward this view, calls this sacrifice the "sublime effort of patriotic devotion," and no doubt if it could be proved that the inhabitants, regardless of everything that was dear to them set fire to their noble city in order to make it literally too hot for their French invaders to occupy it, their act would merit the name of patriotism. But even Alison does not say that it was the work of the inhabitants of that unfortunate city. It seems that it was the act of only one man, the Governor of Moscow, Count Rostopchin, and that the Russian people had little to do with it. But from his patriotism there is this to be deducted that when he was charged with the incendiary deed, he wrote a pamphlet in 1823 denying it. But he subsequently made grave admissions, which left little room to doubt his guilt or his patriotism, and now his grand-daughter has seized the occasion of the centenary to assure the world through the *Times* that there exists an autograph letter from Rostopchin himself, in which he frankly admits his responsibility for the burning of Moscow. The letter has been presented by the family to the Moscow Museum which is an appropriate enough resting place for it. Rostopchin was the Governor of Moscow at this unfortunate period and it was his duty to put it in a state of defence. He discharged this heavy duty by endeavouring in every way to rouse the population, but finding his efforts fruitless, he resolved upon this heroic and desperate measure, which however sprang from his own solitary brain and of which the people had no knowledge. He ordered a complete evacuation and Napoleon accordingly found the city entirely deserted when he entered it. Then he set fire with his own hands to his own palace, and sent about his emissaries to do the same in various quarters of the city. Napoleon seems to have known that Rostopchin was the sole originator of this terrible deed, as he told, during his captivity at St. Helena, this to O'Meara, who published his conversation in a sensational volume a little after his death. That Napoleon held Rostopchin responsible for this act which ruined all his prospects whilst Samson-like ruining also the splendid city, is also clear from what he said to a boy at St. Helena, who on being asked as to the burning of Moscow had replied that of course it was done by himself. No, said Napoleon, "you are wrong, never say that again; it was not I, it was Rostopchin, the Russian. You must always tell the true story."

* * *

NORMAN ANGELL ON THE WAR. IT is not so long ago that Mr. Norman Angell startled Europe with a remarkable book—"the Great Illusion"—in which he sought to demonstrate the economic unprofitableness of war. We have yet to learn to what extent his theories have been supported by the abruptly ended struggle between Italy and Turkey, but Mr. Angell, not waiting for this verdict, has been discussing with a London pressman the bearing of his theories on the Balkan upheaval. He made the interesting suggestion that it is because the Balkans have remained largely outside the drift of the economic forces which have revolutionised the relations of the European nations to one another that war has broken out. "The Christian population of the Balkans," he said, "have been threatened with force by the Turk, and they are on the defensive. I am in favour of defence because I am not in favour of aggression. We must make aggression as difficult and expensive as possible." This of course is only interesting as an individual point of view—for there are some, we dare say, who will contend that the Allies are not on the defensive. But Mr. Angell's reflections on the lack of informed public opinion are more to the point. Commenting on the failure of all attempts to settle the quarrel by arbitration, he said such efforts had failed because there was no informed public opinion behind the Great Powers which would have forced them to intervene. "You cannot," he said, "have machinery of government which is in advance of the general public opinion. The great nations at present do not believe in anything but force in international relations. We have not got a community of Europe, because there is not the necessary demand for united action in individuals which make up the nations. One of the greatest illusions which still stands in the way of common action is the idea that annexation is a means of adding to the wealth of the annexing nation." Mr. Angell might, we think, have gone further than this. He might have added that the only occasions on which the man in the street—the representative of whatever public opinion we have—speaks is when he demands war. Until the nation of which he happens to be a unit is pushed into a corner he is generally prepared to sit by. He takes for granted that without any effort or expression of opinion on his part statesmen will make the best bargain they can, and he is only disturbed when he sees, or thinks he sees, that the statesman is a bad huckster. Therefore, what is wanted is that the mind of the man in the street, otherwise public opinion, should be educated, and until this has been accomplished there can be no hope of improving the conditions of which Mr. Angell complains, and which he describes as lack of "informed opinion."

* * *

A WAR STRICKEN PRESS. ALTHOUGH the war was still young and up to the time of the departure of the mail, confined to the business between Montenegro and Turkey, the mail papers declined to find space for much outside war interests. The attempted assassination of ex-President Roosevelt, the usual sporting items, the parliamentary debates, and the amenities of political struggling outside the Houses were the only other matters dealt with which are worth noting. So that the exile in this Land of Regrets, for his intellectual exercise, is thrown back on to reflections on a questionable and somewhat sordid quarrel between people who have rarely been known to keep faith with each other for a year together. Nor is there prospect of much else for some weeks to come. Even if the war closes next week—and that is surely not impossible—the next three mails will bring to us papers full of stories of what probably never happened in the Balkans to the exclusion of other news of reasonable interest. Nor is this the penalty of exile alone. Our friends at Home are as badly off as ourselves, and more than one long-suffering editor, we suspect, will be tempted ere long to adapt for his leading columns the famous four-line leader with which an old-time Indian contemporary dismissed from notice the Ilbert Bill.

* * *

HASTINGS HOUSE. IT is easy to sympathise with Lord Curzon and Mr. George Forrest in their distress regarding the proposed disposal of Hastings House in Calcutta, but the man of really practical mind will wonder whether it really matters if the building passes out of State control or not. It is pleasantly situated, has excellent grounds and makes a fine guest-house in which to entertain Indian and other Eastern notabilities when they visit Calcutta. But when this is said the case is really exhausted for there is no other purpose to which the building can be put, unless indeed it be an office; and what would Lord Curzon say, we wonder, if he could see the sacred walls bespattered with *pan* juice? Mr. Forrest appeals to the public conscience in India and we think he is unwise to do so. If it were possible to take a referendum of the people of India on the subject we do not think five per cent. of the educated population could say what Hastings House is, where it is located, and who lived in it. Calcutta folk might remember it because the Amir of Afghanistan and the Dalai Lama lived in it while they were in the old Capital.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Mooltan" arrived at the Plymouth on morning of November 1st.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE BALKANS.

Italy and Turkey.

GERMANY'S OLIVE-BRANCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 19.

TURKEY has declared war. In a final Note which was handed on Thursday to the Servian and Bulgarian Ministers, the Porte declares, in view of the attempted interference of the Balkan States in the internal affairs of the empire, as well as of the mobilisation of troops by those countries and the daily outbreaks on the frontier, Turkey, notwithstanding her love of peace can no longer regard its maintenance as possible. The Ministers are, therefore, requested to leave Turkey with their staffs at the quickest possible moment. Passports were handed to the two Ministers and a little later on to the Greek Minister, so that all three will take their departure. The delay in dealing with the Greek representative was the cause of much wasted conjecture. The explanation is simply the elaborate regard of the Porte for diplomatic correctitude, and the interval represented the time occupied in discussing and deciding whether Greece stood in the same position as the other two States. Eventually it was agreed that this was the case. This formal rupture of peaceful relations does not come a moment too soon, for there are rumours that Turkey has taken the offensive on the Servian and Bulgarian borders. Public opinion shows the greatest confidence in the issue of the war and quite approves the somewhat contemptuous attitude of the Porte towards the Balkan States, which are regarded in Turkey, in spite of the changes in modern political geography, as being still vassal provinces. The Servian Minister leaves to-night, but the Bulgarian representative does not know the hour of his departure. The Porte refuses to accept any further communications from the Balkan States and the Turkish War Office has ordered the commanders of the troops to advance against Servia and Bulgaria. Turkey thus formally takes the offensive, a fact which has a considerable moral effect on Oriental peoples. Prince Yussuf Izzedin, the Turkey Heir-Presumptive, arrived to-day from his cure in Austria, completely restored to health. There was an unfortunate accident as he landed from the steamer, his Imperial Highness falling into the water between the ship and the quay, but he escaped with merely a wetting.

TEXT OF THE DECLARATION.

The following official message from the Porte, was received at the Turkish Embassy:—The Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered to-day the following Note to the Ministers of Bulgaria and Servia at Constantinople: "The general mobilisation and concentration of Bulgarian and Servian troops on the Ottoman frontier and the daily attacks on the fortified positions together with interference in Ottoman internal affairs and inadmissible and inconceivable pretensions, have rendered impossible the maintenance of peace between Turkey and Bulgaria and Servia, which the Imperial Ottoman Government has always been desirous of conserving. In consequence of this, the heads of the Royal Legations of Bulgaria and Servia and their staffs are informed that they must take their passports and leave the territory of the Turkish Empire as soon as possible. As a result of this Note a state of war exists to-day between the Turkish Empire and the kingdoms of Bulgaria and Servia."

Reuter's Agency is informed that early yesterday, the Ottoman Government informed the Powers that Bulgarians and Servians were making daily incursions into Ottoman territory, and that numerous encounters had been provoked. In view of the excitement everywhere prevalent, the Note added, Turkish commanders found it difficult to restrain their troops and if the situation continued Turkish forces would be compelled to drive the agressors across the frontier.

The Sultan's proclamation ordering a general mobilsation runs as follows:—

"The whole world knows the love of Turkey for peace. Ottomans respect the rights of all peoples, and demand also respect of their own right by all. Ottomans have no desire to trouble the peace and happiness of other people and they ask that their own shall be undisturbed. Notwithstanding the great difficulties to which the Empire is exposed, the Government is carrying out gradually to the degree possible the reforms that the country needs. We are working for the welfare of the people. Nevertheless, our small neighbours who have designs on our country, realising that progress would defeat the attainment of their illegitimate plans want to prevent reforms and progress. Taking advantage of our difficulties, thay have united to attack our provinces. The Chauvinists of Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece, which countries have been the theatre during 600 years of the exploits of Turkish arms, have sent troops against our frontiers, compelling us to mobilise the army, the guardian of the nation's honour, and therefore, in order to complete the mobilisation, the Redifs and territorials of the Second Military Inspection also, as well as a part of the Third Inspection.

"The sacred duty of defending the Fatherland devolves on you. Your duty is not to allow your enemies to trade an inch of the sacred soil soaked with the blood of your ancestors. Your enemies are gathering on the frontiers seeking to snatch your patrimony from your hands, and to destroy the happiness of your sons and grandsons. Fight with the courage of your ancestors. Show yourselves worthy of your brothers fighting in Tripoli; and it is certain you will add fresh victories to the records of the Empire. God grant you may always be victorious, and make Ottomans happy by your conquests."

TURKEY'S NAVY AND BALKAN FLEETS.

An extremely interesting naval situation may be created should Greece come to blows with Turkey. The Greek navy is slightly the superior of the two in effective units, but the superiority is so very slight as to render it probable that the Turkish fleet will not adopt the attitude which it did against Italy. In the matter of armoured ships the superiority lies all with Greece. In the Averoff she has a fine armoured cruiser mounting four 9·2 and eight 7.5 inch guns. Speed of this vessel is over 22 knots. She is sufficiently a triton among the minnows to be able to play the role which battle-cruisers will play in Dreadnought navies. The rest of the Greek battle fleet consists of three old ironclads, the Psara, Spetsai, and Hydra. These carry ancient 10.8 inch guns, five comparatively modern 6-inch, and some lesser pieces. The fighting value of these ships, however, for modern war is very trivial indeed; as, in addition to their out-of-date main armaments, their main belts are under water; and they are little better than unarmouredships. Numerically Turkey has a battle fleet of seven ships, including one, the Avnillah which was reported sunk early in the year by the Italians, but has subsequently been reported salved. The Turkish fleet is now in a different condition from what it was in the days of the last war with Greece. Though their ships are ancient, one of them dating so far back as 1867 all of them have been reconstructed during the present century.

ITALY AND PEACE.

The "Official Gazette" publishes the following Decree of Rome:—"Whereas the Law of February 25, 1912, placed Tripoli and Cyrenaica under the full and complete sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy, now in order to promote the pacification of those provinces. 1. A full and complete amnesty is granted to the inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica who have taken part in the hostilities, or who committed themselves in any way during the hostilities, crimes against the common law being excepted. Nevertheless no person of whatever class or condition may be prosecuted, or interfered with either in his person or his property, or in the exercise of his rights, in consequence of political or military actions committed by him, or opinions expressed by him during the hostilities. Persons detained or deported for offences of this nature will be at once set free. 2. The inhabitants of Tripoli and Cyrenaica shall continue to enjoy, as in the past, the most complete liberty in the practice of the Mahomedan religion. The name of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, as Grand Khalif, shall continue to be mentioned in public Mahomedan prayers, and he will be represented by a person to be appointed by him. The salary of the Sultan's representatives will be provided for out of local revenues. The rights of the Wakis (pious foundations) shall be respected as in the past, and there shall be no obstacle to the relations between Mahomedans, and their religious head the Kadi, who shall be appointed by the Sheik-ul-Islam, and between them and the Naibs, who shall be appointed by the Kadi. The salaries both of the Kadi and the Naibs shall be provided for out of local revenues. 3. The above-named representative shall in effect, act as the guardian of the interests of the Ottoman State and Ottoman subjects, as such interests are left in the two provinces by the Law of February 25, 1912. 4. By a further Decree, a commission will be appointed, of which native notables shall form part, in order to frame regulations for the civil administration of the two provinces, inspired by liberal principles and respect for local usage and customs."

FRANCE'S ROLE.

In reference to the statements as to M. Poincare's proposals on the Balkans, many exaggerations have appeared in print in Paris. The role of France is still limited to keeping up contact between all the Great Powers and enabling them to exchange views upon projects for minimising the eventual dangers. The ultimate question is now one of European peace which all the Powers are believed honestly to desire. Whilst France and the other Powers cannot and do not wish to dispute the right of Russia and Austria to protect their own interest, it is the earnest hope of all their allies and friends that they shall if possible arrive at some sort of agreement that though in case of absolute necessity either or both Powers may feel called upon to intervene, they should do so either jointly or separately, but in no case against each other. The interchange of diplomatic views is incessant, and M. Poincare has frequent interviews with Ambassadors, though it is much to be remarked that the name of Baron von Schœn, the German Ambassador, is never mentioned. This has led to some faint hope in certain quarters that Germany, who always speaks least when thinking most, may, at the eleventh hour, be preparing some startling development. However there are no grounds for this supposition beyond the curious exception apparently made of Baron von Schœn in the official conversations in Paris. There is a great deal of comment on the action of M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, in virtually recognising Cretan deputies in the Greek Chamber, a step which Turkey has already long since declared, she would consider a casus belli. In reality, however, such incidents are of comparatively trifling weight in present circumstances.

GERMANY'S OLIVE-BRANCH.

The appointment of Prince Lichnowsky as successor to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein in the post of German Ambassador to Great Britain has caused very great surprise in Berlin as not only was Baron von Stumm, Chief of the Foreign Office staff, considered till the last minute to have the best chances of nomination, but Prince Lichnowsky's attitude on the Anglo-German question was thought to go rather further in the direction of conciliation than that of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Foreign Minister, or even that of the more moderate Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. But if one may accept the opinion of the "Tagliche Rundschau," which is often the best-informed on such matters, this strong desire for better relationships with England is the very reason why Prince Lichnowsky has been chosen in perference to Baron von Stumm. It may thus be accepted that the Wilhelmstrasse has intended to do all it could to show that the central purpose of its policy in regard to England is the improvement of the relations between the two countries, and it is significant that the appointment is received with approval by a very great proportion of the Press this morning. Even those who consider Prince Lichnowsky as a somewhat unknown quantity in the diplomatic world appear inclined to believe that the case demands a man with a purpose rather than a clever diplomatist working according to a certain programme. The official view of the appointment may probably be found in the words of the Berlin correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung," who is always in close touch with the Wilhelmstrasse. He says that the post is undoubtedly an uneasy one, and Prince Lichnowsky's action in London will be all the more anxiously observed as he has been out of the diplomatic service for several years. On the other hand, it is quite to be understood that the responsible parties have given the matter most careful consideration, and have made the appointment in accordance with their best convictions, with the design both to secure a powerful representation of German interests and particularly to show care for the furtherance of favourable relationships with England.

But it is recognised above all that Prince Lichnowsky possesses qualities which are judged essential in London. As the "Vossische Zeitung" says in other words this evening, he looks his man straight in the face and says what he means. The extreme culture for which both he and Princess Lichnowsky are noted, his position as a "grand seigneur," and the elegance of the receptions he gave each season in Berlin, are all thought to add to his suitability. Indeed, the appointment has caused several opponents of the exclusivism of the Wilhelmstrasse in the choice of its representatives abroad to say that German's case would not be the same if all were like him. In political views Prince Lichnowsky is generally independent, and his speeches in the Prussian Upper House have been notable for a liberal tendency above the usual among this conservative aristocracy. He is opposed to the Agrarians, and has often asked for fuller consideration of the demands of the democratic parties and he is in favour of the enlargement of the Prussian franchise. Indeed, he has some thing of a reputation for broad-mindedness. He goes to London with the good wishes of by far the larger number of thinking Germans and the only question left in doubt is, as the "Tageblatt" says, whether he is merely a man full of admirable ideas, or whether he possesses the adroitness and calm and the nerves of steel necessary to deal with Sir Arthur Nicholson, Sir Edward Grey, M. Paul Cambon, and Count Benckendorff.

POSITION IN THE BALKANS.

SHEFKET TORGUT'S ARMY DEFEATED NEAR SERAI.

RUMOURED FALL OF ADRIANOPLE.

BRITISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS CAUSE GREAT EXCITEMENT.

GREEKS AND MONTENEGRINS DEFEATED.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF ATROCITIES BY TURKISH SOLDIERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE following are the more recent messages received in Bombay yesterday :—

SOFIA, Nov. 2. (5-30 p. m.)

It is rumoured that Adrianople has fallen but the reports are not confirmed. Bulgarian aviators have made a number of flights over Adrianople.

The Bulgarians surrounded Shefket Torgut Pasha's division on the heights east of Serai. After a desperate fight the Turks broke the circle and fled to Tchataldja.

The Bulgarians captured eighty guns and 160 waggons of ammunition in the battle to the south of Lule Burgas.

SOFIA, Nov. 2.

The Turks, retreating from Baba-Eski massacred two hundred persons in the Greek village of Aivali.

Women, and children, and aged persons were all put to death.

A pregnant woman, it is stated, was cut up and her child cut to pieces. Others were multilated.

The Bulgarians found many writhing in their death agonies.

SOFIA, Nov. 3.

King Ferdinand, after viewing the battlefield and forts surrounding Adrianople attended a thanksgiving service at Mustapha Pasha.

The Bulgarian military authorities state that after the fall of Kirk Kilisseh the Turks shut up the Christian soldiers of the fifteenth Ottoman Regiment in a house and massacred them.

They also killed a Bulgarian priest after cutting off his nose and gouging his eyes out, and then massacred women and children over his body.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

The Montenegrins were repulsed at Scutari with 2,000 casualties and the loss of six guns.

The Greeks have been defeated near Vodena by the Salonika army which united at Verria with the Vardar and other Turkish forces.

The Greeks lost ten guns. The Crown Prince fled.

The force from Monastir turned the Greek position which is precarious.

THE PENDULUM SWINGS.

Reported defeats of Greek and Montenegrins.

ATHENS, Nov. 2.

The Greek division advancing on the direct road to Kozani and Monastir captured a strong Turkish position at Malbankos, inflicting losses of twelve hundred killed and taking seven guns.

On the previous night, the Turks and Albanians had made a concerted attack on the Greek camp. It was repulsed with 120 Turkish casualties.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Large Force Ordered to the Eastwards.

MALTA, Nov. 2.

H. M. cruisers "Barham", "Weymouth" and "Meda," which were proceeding to Malta from the Levant, have been ordered by wireless telegraphy to return immediately to the East to different places where their presence will be convenient in case of eventualities.

SALONIKA, Nov. 2.

H. M. cruiser "Hampshire" and the French cruiser "Bruix" have arrived here.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Excitement prevails at Portsmouth, Devonport, Plymouth and Chatham owing to the receipt of Admiralty telegrams recalling officers and men from leave.

The fifth sixth and seventh Destroyer Flotillas are chiefly concerned. They sail to-day and on Monday for the Mediterranean.

Submarines have also been ordered to place themselves on a war footing.

The battleships "Russell" and "Duncan" are the ships affected at Chatham.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 3.

The third battle squadron from England is expected to arrive to-day. It will stay only an hour and will then sail Eastwards.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

There was a hurried full Cabinet meeting to-night.

SURRENDER OF ARNAUT FORCE

BELGRADE, Nov. 3.

Issa Boletinatz, the famous Arnaut chief, has surrendered to the Servians with 15,000 followers.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

"Unparalleled and Incredible Elan" of the Bulgars.

The following messages were received in Bombay on Saturday :—

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The following is the account of the recent big battle given by Lieutenant Wegener, the correspondent of the Vienna paper *Reichsport* who is allowed greater latitude in the matter of despatching messages than the other correspondents :—

The battle entered on a decisive phase on the morning of October 31st, when the Bulgarian left at Bunarhissar took offensive with mighty impetus and with the help of artillery which at critical moments mowed down the Turks by an annihilating fire.

The infantry carried most Turkish positions at the point of the bayonet. Some were stormed without preliminary gunfire.

The *elan* of the Bulgarian infantry was unparalleled and incredible. Disregarding tactical considerations, and yelling their battle cry "na nos" (now for the knife they rose a quarter of a mile from the enemy's lines and hurled themselves forward in a solid charging mass, making no halt and despising cover. The Bulgarian officers were powerless against the burning frenzy of their men to use the bayonet on the Turks. One regiment which was being held in reserve rushed at the enemy solely on the order of a sergeant, paying no heed to its officers.

THE CRUMPLED TURKISH CENTRE.

The Bulgarians were repulsed on Monday, though they were successful on Tuesday both at Bunarhissar and Lule Burgas. Still they had not struck the decisive blow.

Early on Wednesday strong reinforcements arrived by forced marches from the Bulgarian forces investing Adrianople. By noon, after heavy forest fighting and repeated murderous bayonet assaults, the whole of the Turkish centre crumpled up and in the afternoon began a general retreat on Tchorlu. The Bulgarians pursued with extraordinary energy throughout the night and the Turkish retreat degenerated into a wild flight.

FEARFUL TURKISH VENGEANCE.

Simultaneously to the south-east of Bunarhissar the Bulgarians completely enveloped the Turks from the North-East.

When dawn broke on October 31st. A decisive attack was delivered on the Turkish right which retired in disorderly masses to Tchorlu, the Bulgarians pursuing and by continual out-flanking movements seeking to intercept the retreat to Tchataldua.

The Turkish losses were enormous.

The line of retreat was marked, not only by discarded weapons and equipment, but by burning villages and the bodies of massacred Christians.

NAZIM PASHA'S VERSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1, 11 p.m.

After the prompt reports of initial Turkish successes in the battle which was raging uninterruptedly for four days and three nights in the light of a waning moon the dearth of news on October 30th and 31st. Depressed the inhabitants of Constantinople, but official despatches to-day relieved the tension.

Nazim Pasha has wired that the Turks are not merely holding their own but are threatening the Bulgarian rear. He says that the Turks have recaptured Bunarhissar and that Mahmud Mukhtar's corps has overwhelmed the Bulgarian column, capturing many guns and ammunition.

"All our corps" he says, "have now been ordered to take the offensive and the Bulgarians are being gradually hemmed in on four sides."

The desperateness of the fighting is evidence by the arrival of 5,000 wounded, while 7,000 others are due to arrive to-morrow.

LIEUT. WEGENER'S TESTIMONY.

LONDON, Nov 2.

While the Turkish despatches imply that the battle ceased owing to the exhaustion of both sides and that the arrival of reinforcements has enabled the Turks to assume the offensive Bulgarian telegrams are most emphatic in the reports of great victory.

Lieutenant Wegener wiring on the evening of October 31st. Concludes by saying:—"Probably only fractions of the Turkish Army will reach the shelter of the Tchataldja lines. Thus the plan of the Bulgarian Generalissimo to destroy the Turkish Eastern Army may be regarded as completely successful, in spite of Nazim Pasha's counter measures.

The question whether the Powers will intervene and prevent the victors from entering Constantinople will probably be taken out of their hands by the Bulgarian troops who are determined to get there."

REPORTED SECOND ACTION.

According to a telegram from Sofia the Turks on October 31st. Made a desperate effort to retrieve the situation, rallying between Tchorlu, Istranja and Rodosto, being reinforced by a division from Constantinople, but they were completely defeated by the Bulgarians who captured Tchorlu, Istranja and Rodosto.

Shefket Torgut Pasha landed at Midia with 20,000 troops and attempted a diversion on the Turkish right on Thursday. He advanced on Viza were he was defeated by the Bulgarians under General Kutincheff. It is not known whether he regained his ships.

It is estimated that 400,000 men took part in the big battle.

FURTHER CAPTURES.

SOFIA, Nov. 1.

The Bulgarians have occupied Demotika, and their Western Army has occupied Strumnitza.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Bulgarian siege batteries at Hadenkeuy, bombarded the two strongest works at West Adrianople the whole of Wednesday.

The most sanguinary combat of the siege at Marash was on Wednesday night, the Turks offering the most obstinate resistance. The Bulgarian attack on Adrianople continued in the most energetic manner.

25 MILES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Bulgarians are now only twenty-five miles from the capital. They declare their resolve to make peace in Constantinople and nowhere else.

They have no intention of holding the place longer than is necessary.

SOFIA, Nov. 2.

King Ferdinand has sent the most fervent telegram of congratulation to the troops on that "Glorious victory".

Solemn Te Deums have been celebrated in the cathedral in Sofia.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Turkish Refugees to be Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.

Following the representations by the Embassies with regard to the necessity for precautions to maintain order in the capital, a division has been despatched to arrest all fugitives between Tchataldja and the City.

This measure is strikingly inconsistent with official reports of Turkish successes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.

The troops marching through the streets of Pera yesterday evening, *en route* for the front, were in the highest spirits, frequently raising cheers. Though the city is at present tranquil, the Ambassadors have called the attention of the Porte to the necessity for measures to maintain order.

CONSTANTINOPLE Nov. 2.

Ten thousand refugees from Kirk Kilisseh and Adrianople are camping in the Mosques. They are starving, and in rags, and are threatened with epidemics.

GREEK NAVAL SUCCESSES.

Capture of Another Island in the Ægean Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Greeks have captured the Island of Samothrace.

A message received from Constantinople confirms the sinking of a cruiser by Greeks. The message adds that nearly the whole of the crew was saved.

ATHENS, Nov. 3.

The Greek fleet is cruising off the Dardanelles.

GREEK NAVAL PLUCK.

ATHENS, Nov. 2.

The Lieutenant commanding the torpedoboat which sank the "Fethibulend" reports:—

"I left Eleuteropoli at nine o'clock in the evening. The Forts of Karaburun were flashing their search-lights without cessation over the Straits between Karavofanaro and the mouths of the Vardar. I passed unseen, travelling at full speed for the harbour of Salonika and arrived at 11-20 p. m.

I discovered a Turkish cruiser at the left end of pier and Russian warship and other vessels at the right end. I manœuvred cautiously without being seen and then dashed at the middle of the "Fethibulend." I launched a starboard torpedo at a range of 150 metres, turned and discharged a port torpedo, and then steamed off to safe distance.

Again turning I discharged a torpedo from the breakwater.

After the explosion I noticed lights moving and heard whistles blowing on the cruiser. The officers' quarters were lit up by the explosion which was just forward of the funnel whence dence smoke poured. The cruiser lurched forward and sank by the bows. I returned unnoticed to Karaburun, where now all search-lights were working.

In fulfilment of a promise to the gunners I fired our solitary gun at the fortress at a range of 2,500 metres."

A Constantinople message says:—The Greek feat in the Gulf of Salonika is admitted to be most daring. The harbour is sown with mines and the fortress is newly armed.

QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

French Premier's Suggestion Accepted.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

The Powers are not yet agreed whether to intervene now or await a possible last stand of the Turks at Tchataldja.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

M. Poincare's suggestion for mediation has been generally accepted by the Powers though it is reported that Austria desires to negotiate separately with Servia.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.

A proposal from M. Poincare, the French Premier, for mediation, has been received here.

SOFIA, Nov. 2.

The *Starazagora* a semi-official journal, says the reports that Turkey and the Allies are inclined to conclude peace are premature. "The time has not arrived when we can demand that Turkey shall reply to our demands, which she previously arrogantly ignored, for Turkey has not yet applied to the Allies for peace as she did in the case of Italy.

Our victories have conferred rights which none would think of infringing."

GREAT POWERS' VIEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.

Authorised interviews with M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been published. The Foreign Minister said that the victories of the Bulgarians had to be reckoned with, but the last word concerning territorial acquisitions remained with the Powers.

He rejected the apprehension that Austria-Hungary would occupy Novi Bazar. Austria's economic interests, he said, could be satisfied without prejudice to the Slavs.

He considered that the Bulgarians could not ignore the weighty factor of Rumania.

UNCOMFORTABLE RUMOURS.

Attitude of Moslem Fanatics towards Christian.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

There are rumours in Constantinople of secret meetings of Mussulman fanatics where inflammatory speeches were made urging the slaughter of Christians, if further bad news is received. The Government is taking stringent preventive measures.

The Austrian cruiser "Maria Theresa" has been ordered to Salonika.

AMBASSADORS IN CONFERENCE.

The Ambassadors in Constantinople held a conference yesterday evening which dealt exclusively with the prevention of massacres.

NEGLECTED WOUNDED.

British Minister in Sofia asks for a Hospital.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The British Minister in Sofia has telegraphed that there is great need for a British Red Crescent Society Hospital at Phillipopolis where numbers of Turkish wounded are lying unattended.

The hospital corps for Salonika left Charing Cross to-day, many friends, including members of the Turkish Embassy, Sir George and Lady Askwith and Mr. Ameer Ali being present to bid them farewell.

THE KHEDIVE'S MISSION.

LONDON, Nov 1.

The Khedive is in Vienna. His Highness is said to be acting as an unofficial envoy of the Sultan.

THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

CAIRO, Nov. 2.

Several thousand pounds sterling have been subscribed to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society's expedition to Turkey. The Sirdar has lent ambulance waggons and other necessaries.

Prince Omar Toussoun has subscribed £E 5,000 to the Turkish war fund.

One hundred and fifty young Egyptians of high standing have volunteered to serve in the Turkish Army.

MOSLEM MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona was held in the Islamia School to consider the situation in Turkey. The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed was called to the chair.

The chairman, after explaining the object of the meeting, said:—We have all read with much surprise and regret of the temporary reverses of Turkey during the last fortnight. But to draw conclusions from these respecting the fate of the war is to betray no little ignorance of the tactics of modern warfare and the history of our own times. During the last Anglo-Boer War, though Great Britain suffered reverses at Ladysmith and other places within British territory, little doubt was entertained in the minds of competent critics as to the party which would be victorious in the long run. The Balkan war is a war of aggression. The only crime of the "Sick Man" seems to be that he has recently shown symptoms of recovery and remarkably recuperative power. The Indian Mahomedans are thankful that there is a complete and cordial understanding between England and Turkey. England was the ally of Turkey in the Crimean War, and it is generally known that she is the ally of Turkey now in accordance with the Cyprus Convention, as far as the Asiatic provinces of Turkey are concerned. Turkey in her own humble way has always reciprocated friendly feelings towards England. Sir Salar Jung, the distinguished minister of Hyderabad, during the days of the Mutiny, wrote that the whole influence of the Kalifate was used most unremittingly to check the spread of the Mutiny and to rally to the English standard the Mussalman races of India.

During the early seventies the Sultan by the desire of Lord Beaconsfield sent a Turkish mission to Afghanistan in order to smooth England's diplomacy in the court of the Amir. During the last Anglo-Boer War, when the whole of Europe was pro-Boer, the Turkish nation openly sympathised with England, and their monarch sent the best Turkish tobacco for the use of the sick and the wounded in the British camps. Recently some doubts have been expressed in the newspapers respecting the attitude of Afghanistan towards Turkey. A little incident related in the autobiography of the late Amir Abdur Rahman would throw some light on the question. When Amir Abdur Rahman was a political refugee and pensioner of Russia in Central Asia, the Czar at the commencement of the last Russo-Turkish War desired him to prove his friendship by fighting against the Sultan, as the commander of a division of the Russian Army. The Amir sent a characteristic reply to the Czar through his Governor. He said if permitted to do so he would first go to the Sultan to request him to accept his services as a soldier and allow him to fight at the head of a Turkish force against Russia. If the Sultan did not comply with his request, he would still assume the command of a regiment of Afghan volunteers and fight against Russia side by side with the Turkish troops.

A resolution of sympathy with the Turks was unanimously passed, and the chairman was authorised to wire the same to the Viceroy.

A collection of Rs. 1,000 was made on the spot towards the Red Crescent Fund.

LORD ROBERTS' SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov 1.

A hundred Unionist members of Parliament have written to Lord Roberts endorsing his recent speech to which reference was made by Sir Edward Grey in the Commons on the 29th ult.

CHINESE LOANS.

PEKING, Nov. 1.

The Government has decided to accept the protests of the bankers of the Six-Power group and Home Legations against the assignment of a portion of the salt revenues as a guarantee of the Crisp loan.

The Ministry of Finance will be instructed to use the whole of the available salt revenue for the Boxer indemnity, pending the payment of which other adequate security will be offered for the Crisp loan.

MR. GOKHALE'S TOUR.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2.

Mr. Gokhale was yesterday entertained at a public banquet. In a speech the distinguished visitor said he was experiencing the greatest kindness in South Africa and every facility had been afforded him to study the Indian question in South Africa. Mr. Gokhale gave details of three European points of view. First, he said, was the fear of being swamped, the second was that political institutions might be affected if the country were thrown open, and the third was trade competition.

The first two, he said, were really serious and he saw the necessity for giving a reasonable assurance in those connections. Unless Europeans were able to feel that no more Indians would be allowed to enter, there would not be satisfaction. If that point were conceded, he hoped that Indians would be granted liberty. The third grievance was a question of justice, pure and simple, for Indians in the country.

NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

NEW YORK, Nov 2.

The boiler-head of the battleship "Vermont" blew out to-day, scalding six firemen, three of whom have died.

KIEL, Nov. 2.

An explosion of a blasting cartridge occurred to-day on board the cruiser "Yorck." A lieutenant and sailor were killed and two injured.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The South African Rugby team defeated the East Midlands by 14 points to 5, at Northampton.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Second "Times" Article on Indian Finance.

SIR EDWARD LAW'S BLUNDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The second article in the *Times* by an Anglo-Indian on Indian Finance and Currency deals with the Gold Standard Reserve.

He says that from the outset the reserve formed the subject of experimentation on the part of successive financiers. Sir Edward Law blundered first; by investing the reserve in England instead of keeping it in India, who not only lost the advantages of a liquid reserve, but nearly a million sterling through the depreciation of securities.

The writer severely criticises the bankers' policy of holding six crores in reserve in coined rupees, and also the Mackay Committee's recommendation to divert half of the coining profits to expenditure on railways.

Experiments have resulted in the Reserve now being represented by two millions in token rupees, seventeen millions in depreciated securities and one million in short credits.

The correspondent asks how it is possible to defend in India a system of using Gold Reserves to support and fructify almost every part of the Empire except India itself, through investments.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Harold Baker, replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne to-day, said that after making allowance for depreciation in the selling price of securities held in the Indian Gold Standard Reserve there had been a balance of profit from the policy of investing the reserve as against the alternative course of holding it in gold, amounting to £2 015,142.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: —The *Times* articles on Indian finance do not touch the question of purchase of silver or flotation of Indian loans.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in supporting the *Times'* demand of enquiry says: "Personal charges against ministers must also be cleared up." It foretells that the publication of the real facts will, as in the Marconi case, prick the bubbles now being maliciously blown.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Important Development of Far Eastern Service.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.

The Hamburg-Amerika line has decided to extend its Far Eastern service by a new line to Vancouver, Portland, Seattle and San Francisco, via Chinese and Japanese Ports.

PERSIAN SITUATION.

An Indian Army Officer falls among Thieves.

TEHERAN, Nov. 1.

Lieutenant Bullock, of the 27th Punjabis, travelling from Ahwaz to Ispahan, was assailed by robbers and beaten and stripped of his clothes and belongings near Doupuloun.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

No Important Party Changes take Place.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Borough elections in London have resulted in the return of 1,001 Moderates and 361 Progressives. Party changes are not important.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In the course of the debate on the White Slave Traffic Bill, the Commons approved by 136 votes to 132, the flogging of procurer and bullies for a first offence.

KARACHI WHEAT DELIVERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

The North Western Railway's deliveries of wheat into Karachi for the ten months ended on the 31st ultimo amounted to close upon 1,400,000 tons. This is by far the largest wheat trade through Karachi that has ever been done since the opening of the port.

The actual figures compared with these of the three preceding years are as under.—Arrivals of wheat in Karachi by N. W. R., 1st Jany. to 31st Oct., 1910, tons 846,698, 1st Jany. to 31st Oct., 1911, 1,008,759 tons, 1st Jany. to 31st Oct., 1912, 1,393,786 tons.

Exchange continues quiet and there is still a plentiful supply of money on the western side of India.

RAILWAY CONGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

Sir Henry Burt, who has been appointed additional temporary member of the Railway Board, will take up his duties at once and will personally investigate on the spot the case of congestion which may occur during the present season, and make suggestions to the railway administrations concerned as to the best way of dealing with the situation.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 2.

Sir Charles Bayley and party arrived here at 8-30 a.m., to-day. His Honour was received by the Divisional Commissioner and drove to Government House.

THE VICEROY AT LYALLPUR.

Opening of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

DURBAR AT SARGODHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, LYALLPUR, Nov. 2.

In replying to the address presented by the District Board of Lyallpur, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the King Edward Hospital and a fountain, to-day His Excellency the Viceroy said :—

Gentlemen,—I offer you my warmest thanks for the address of welcome which has just been read to me. Your district as a district, is young, and even as the centre of the great Chenab Colony, you cannot claim a very hoary antiquity. It has been said, "Happy is the nation that has no history," and the truth of that remark could have no more apt illustration than Lyallpur, for if your annals are free from striking incidents you can boast a record of ever-increasing prosperity which cannot be beaten by any other district in India.

I acknowledge with much appreciation the words of gratitude to which you have given expression, for the treatment that has been accorded to you by the Government of India, and, indeed, I think we have been generous for I hear that the average cash rental of your land is actually more than the Rs. 12-3, for which the proprietary rights have been acquired, and that some of it is changing "hands for Rs. 400 per acre. It has long been my desire to pay a visit to some of the Canal Colonies of the Punjab, the fame of which had reached my ears long before I ever set foot in India; and that ambition was stimulated by my recent visit to Marala, where I opened the first link of the triple project. I was then able to form some idea of the splended engineering achievements which have made these Colonies possible, and watched as it poured into its thirsty channel the first life-giving streams destined to bring fertility and prosperity to one more tract of barren desolation. If in some respects the engineering progress achieved in India falls behind that of other countries there is one point in which she stands supreme—the art and practice of irrigation. The irrigated area of India exceeds by many million acres that of any other country in the world. In the Jhelum and Chenab Colonies alone we have an area which equals half of the total irrigation of Egypt. At Marala I referred to the great work accomplished by the irrigation engineers of India, but it is peculiarly fitting that I should again express my admiration here, speaking as I do in the presence of men who have benefited so greatly by their efforts and who have been witnesses of the untiring labour and self-sacrificing devotion which they have brought to this great work. You have sounded a note of some anxiety as to whether projects of this kind may not diminish your existing supply of water, but I can only assure you that no effort will be spared by Government to secure to you a supply of water which will be adequate for the needs of the colony.

I should like to take this opportunity of repeating the warning that I gave at Marala against a careless and extravagant use of water, for recklessness and prodigality in its use will bring sickness to your homes and sourness to your lands, and I am sorry to say that I have heard rumours that our experts at Pusa, consider that the quality of Lyallpur wheat is already suffering from excess of water.

You admit the increase of crime within your borders, but are contented to remark that the number of crimes of violence is not unduly high. I will not argue with you as to the exact significance of that little word "unduly." I will only say that a land of plenty like this should be a land of peace, and that you will not be worthy of your good fortune unless you set your faces like flints against crime and evil-doings and develop a public opinion which shall make vice, immorality, drunkenness and violence slink away ashamed from your midst.

Gentlemen, I turn to the exceedingly pleasant task which you have asked me to perform. I think you know—and I do not attempt to conceal the great personal affection and devotion which I felt towards his late most gracious Majesty, King Edward, from whom I received much kindness—and I feel confident that he would have appreciated the fact that his memory will be kept warm in so many and such distant places by institutions for the better care of the sick. I greatly applaud, therefore, the decision which you have taken to devote the quarter part of the funds you have raised to the improvement of the medical facilities of this district. Some portion you have reserved for this fountain and together with your generous contribution to the provincial memorial, these form your tribute of affection and loyalty to one who was in very truth the father of his people. I will now proceed to unveil it, and will only say once more before I do so how grateful I feel towards you for the kindness of your welcome, and pray that your district of Lyallpur may continue to flourish as the years roll by in ever-increasing prosperity and contentment.

AT SARGODHA.

The Viceroy arrived at Bhulwal at 6 a. m., on Friday morning, and was received on the platform by Major O'Brien, the Deputy Commissioner. A start was made by motor for Sargodha. On the way his Excellency honoured Nawab Khuda Baksh and the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan with visits at their residences at Allahabad and Khizaribad villages, respectively.

On arrival at Sargodha, the Viceroy motored straight to the Remount Depot, and after breakfast, inspected a large batch of remounts. His Excellency also paid a visit to the Government stables.

At 2-15, his Excellency held a durbar at which all the local civil gentlemen and officers present, were presented to him, after which his Excellency presented a "sanad" to Rai Bahadur Bhagat Narain Dass, Ahlawalia, Sessions Judge. In the afternoon, his Excellency attended some sports.

The Viceroy left Sargodha by train at 6-30 p. m., en *route* for Lyallpur.

STUDY OF SANSKRIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

To facilitate and further the study of the Sanskrit language the Lahore Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, has opened new Sanskrit classes for the Paryag Visharad and Shastri examinations of the Punjab University like those of the Lahore Oriental College. No fees will be charged, and lodging arrangements and scholarships will be provided for deserving students.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

Bill in Circulation Among Local Governments.

HOME SECRETARY'S LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The Government of India in the Home Department are now circulating the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls, and have invited the opinions of Provincial Governments and administrations to be submitted by the 15th January next. In the course of the covering letter Mr. H. Wheeler, C. S., Home Secretary, writes :—

(1) The dedication of girls to temples or by symbolic marriage, classes 3 and 4.—On this point information has already been furnished in answer to the letter of the Home Department, No. 609-618, dated the 17th April 1911, and the ground then covered need not be traversed. While incidentally the reports received touch upon other subsequent proposals of the Hon. mover of the Bill, these have been considered by the Government of India in arriving at the tentative conclusions embodied in this letter. The Bill seeks to penalise any person having control of a girl under sixteen years of age who disposes of her in any of the ways specified in clause 3. The law bearing upon the subject is mainly contained in Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code and, as at present advised, the Government of India are disposed to think that the needs of the case might be met by amending these sections in certain particulars. In the first place it is suggested that for the words "unlawful and immoral" might be substituted in view of the difficulties created by the existing phraseology which has been the subject of comment in the Courts. In the second place it is proposed so to amend these sections as to provide that any person who disposes or obtains possession of a minor girl under 16 years of age, with the intent that she may be used for the purposes specified in the section, shall be liable to punishment, whether it is contemplated that the girl should be so employed before or after she attains the age of 16.

I am to draw attention in this connection to the case of Emperor *vs.* Karuna Baistobi, reported in Indian Law Reports, 22, Calcutta page 164.

THE EXISTING LAW.

In the third place the Government of India considers that an amendment of the law may be necessary to make it clear that the disposal of a minor girl with the intent that she should be employed for immoral purposes should be an offence, whether the intention be that she should be so employed on one occasion or habitually. It has been held in the case of Emperor *vs.* Suki, reported in the Indian Law Reports, 21, Calcutta, page 97, that disposal with the former intention does not come within the scope of Section 372 of the Penal Code.

Fourthly, it has been proposed by the Government of Bombay that section 373 should be amended by inserting the words "or is in" after the word obtains in that section.

Finally, where a minor girl is in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16, it might be considered whether it is not desirable to cast the onus, of proving that she is above that age, upon the accused person.

It will be observed that the foregoing amendments do not deal merely with dedications to temples, but also affect the general law regarding the disposal of minor girls for immoral purposes. On the other hand, they do not in respect of temple dedications go as far as the Bill under consideration. In that the Bill penalises the mere dedication of a minor to a temple irrespective of the intentions.

With reference to clause 4 of the Bill the Government of India would be glad to know whether charges of this description have in fact been of sufficient frequency to justify a special provision for them, and in this connection the terms of Section 188, Criminal Procedure Code, should be borne in mind.

AGE LIMIT FOR DEVADASIS.

An expression of opinion is also desired regarding the proposals advanced in Council by the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar that the age limit in Sections 372 and 373 should be raised from 16 to 18, and that no girl should be allowed to enrol herself in a temple until she has made before a magistrate a declaration of her age and of her willingness to become a devadasi.

(2) Procuration and Defilement (Clauses 5 and 6.)—It is questionable whether Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code with the amendments suggested above would not cover for practical purposes the cases contemplated by Clause 5 of the Bill

Clause 6 (a) raises the age of consent in the case of rape (for women not being prostitutes and exclusive of the relation of husband and wife) from 12 to 16 years, while Clause 6 (b) (I) refers specially to the case of obtaining consent by false pretences which is already covered by Section 90 of the Indian Penal Code.

Clause 6 (b) (2) refers apparently to an English case in which an aphrodisiac was administered.

The Government of India are not aware of any decision in this country which would render necessary the latter provision, while they think it might suffice to raise the age of twelve mentioned in section 375 (fifthly), Indian Penal Code, to 13 years, and to declare it a separate offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years for any man to have sexual intercourse with a girl between the ages of 13 and 15. It will of course, be necessary to except the relationship between man and wife from both these amendments of the law.

UNDESIRABLE GUARDIANSHIP.

(3) Possession, adoption or guardianship of girls by persons of immoral and undesirable character. (Clauses 8, 9, 12, 21, 22, 23 and 27.)—These clauses of the Bill render penal the possession or adoption of a girl under sixteen by a woman of loose morals, or the giving in adoption of such a girl in like circumstances by any person having charge of her. Power is further given to the Courts to remove any girl under sixteen from the custody of her father, mother, guardian, master, or mistress who has connived at her seduction or prostitution, and to place her in the charge of any other person willing to assume this responsibility. Again, a woman of immoral character is debarred from the guardianship of a girl under eighteen, and any gift or will of such a woman in favour of a girl under sixteen, (not being her daughter) on condition that she shall live with her is declared void.

Finally, a Presidency or District Magistrate upon complaint or report from the police of the abduction or unlawful dentention of a girl under sixteen for any of the purposes mentioned in Clauses 3, 12, 13, or 14, of the Bill, is authorised to restore the girl to lawful custody, or, if such a step is likely to be prejudicial to her interests, to any reliable person or philanthropic society willing to take charge of her, due regard being had to her caste and religion. Such an order, however, would only be passed after due inquiry.

In this connection the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar in the Legislative Council, pressing the desirability of establishing industrial schools for the reception of children thus rescued, are deserving of notice.

The question of the protection of minor girls found in the custody of women of ill-fame was last discussed in consultation with all Local Governments in the years 1903-1905, and the conclusions then arrived at by the Government of India were communicated with their letter, No. 261-269 dated the 21st February 1905, with particular reference to the conditions prevailing in Bengal.

PROVIDING FOR GIRLS RESCUED.

There was a subsequent correspondence ending with the Home Department letter, No. 1117:dated the 25th August 1908. The reasons which on both occasions rendered the Government of India averse from legislation were briefly the uncertainty regarding the reception of any such proposals by public opinion and the extreme practical difficulty of providing for children thus rescued, even while they were minors, and to a still greater degree when they became adults. Weight was also attached to the objection that any such provisions would afford opportunities for harassment and the levy of blackmail.

The Governor-General in Council has now, however, reconsidered the position previously adopted in the light of the latest facts available and he is disposed to think that the time has arrived when some further safeguards for girls so situated might be attempted in preference to the suggestions in the Bill.

The following possible lines of action, which are to some extent based on English legislation on the subject, are put forward. Presidency Magistrates or Magistrates of the 1st Class might be authorised, on complaints made by private persons or on their own knowledge and suspicion, to direct the removal of minor girls from the custody of anyone in whose charge they might be found (including their parents) if the character of their guardians and the surroundings in which the children were living were of the nature indicated in the Bill, provided that if the mother of such a girl could show that she had taken adequate steps to preserve her daughter from contamination the Court might abstain from enforcing removal.

It will be observed that the initiative of the Police is excluded, and upon this point in particular, opinion is invited.

The object in view is to minimise the risks of abuse. On the other hand it is for consideration whether, failing the Police, a suitable agency will be available for the discovery of cases in which application to the Courts should be made. In dealing with a child thus rescued it might be laid down that the Court should give preference to any suitable co-religionist who was willing to look after the girl. Failing such an offer, the girl might be made over to any trust-worthy private person or organisation possibly assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government. But in either event it is arguable that the person naturally responsible for the girl should be compelled to contribute towards her maintenance and not allowed to cast the whole burden upon the State. Subsidiary provisions would protect those who take charge of minors in these circumstances from all liability to civil action and would penalise any interference with the execution of the orders of the Court.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The objections of the establishment of public institutions to which such minors might be consigned still appear to the Government of India to be practically insuperable. But information would be useful as to the existence of private organisations of this description of any class or creed which, it is to be hoped, might be willing to come forward with assistance in the matter.

Finally, the Government of India are disposed to think that it might be advantageous to raise the age limit in Section 552, Criminal Procedure Code, under which a minor may be restored to lawful guardianship by order of a Court if abducted or unlawfully detained from the age of 14 to 16.

(4) The offence of mock marriage (clauses 10 and 11.)—Should the changes outlined above be effected in the law it appears doubtful whether any specific provisions dealing with mock marriages are required.

The giving of girls in concubinage (clause 13).—Certain information on this point has recently been collected by the Government of Bombay as the outcome of the case of Emperor vs. Nek Muhammad Khan Yusif Khan. The substitution of the words "unlawful or immoral purpose" for the expression "unlawful and immoral purpose" in Sections 372 and 373, Indian Penal Code, coupled with the raising of the age of consent (otherwise than in the case of a wife) will perhaps meet all that is needed in this connection.

(6.) :Transfer of a wife (clauses 14 and 24, The Government of India desires to be informed whether there is any evidence of the prevalence of such a practice, necessitating the enactment of any further provisions over and above those already proposed in order to suppress an evil of this description, since, so far as they are aware, this is not the case.

OWNERS: OF HOUSES.

(7) Abatment and matters of precedure and punishment (Clauses 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, and 28).—With reference to clause 7 the Government of India, as at present advised think that it is doubtful whether specific provisions in the law penalizing the owners of houses used for the perpetration of offences under the Bill are necessary or expedient. Clause 17, which makes obligatory the application of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, to all youthful offenders convicted under the Bill, is open to the objection that it removes the discretion which the latter section vests in the Courts.

With reference to the suggested enhancement of punishment upon second conviction (Clause 18), the Government of India considers that the penalties provided by Sections 372 and 373 are sufficiently deterrent, while they are as yet unconvinced that any case exists for applying to offences under the Bill provisions analogous to the Security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code (Clauses 19 and 20). Neither does it appear to them that Clause 20, dealing with the evidence of a child of tender age, is any improvement upon the existing law.

In conclusion the Government of India assures that they are preserving an open mind on the question.

The Government of India are also inviting the opinion of the Calcutta High Court.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Sir John Hewett, who since leaving Kashmir, had been visiting the native states of Rajputana, left Bombay for South Africa on Saturday.

It is officially announced that the Governor in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Chap. 67 Section 27, to appoint Mr. Prabhashankar D. Pattani, C.I.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay during the absence on deputation of the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal C. S. I.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Cordial Leave-taking of Mr. Younghusband.

KARACHI DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

The Commissioner in Sind returned to Karachi this morning from Hyderabad, where, owing to the spontaneous demonstrations of popular good-will, the farewell accorded to him was given the aspect of a personal triumph. The city was full of eager visitors for the occasion, and the concourse of sardars and zemindars was unusually large. Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband will surely long remember the leave-taking ceremonies at Hyderabad.

On Thursday, the Commissioner was waited on by a deputation of leading gentlemen from every district in Sind, with a formal invitation to the proposed Mahomedan garden party which is to be given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Younghusbad in Karachi. The Mahomedans are making it clear that they have their heart in this matter, but it is not one section alone of the population which appreciates Mr. Younghusband's qualities.

MILITARY.

Captain H. S. Elliott, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Senior Transport Registration Officer, 4th Division, vice Major A. F. Thomason, Supply and Transport Corps, transferred to the 5th Division.

Captain F. Rainsford-Hannay, 44th Battery, R. F. A., has been posted to the Home Establishment, 42nd Battery, R. F. A.

Lieutenant J. H. M. Douglas, 1st Bn. Notts and Derby Regiment, has been detailed for a tour of duty with the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment, in relief of Lieutenant R. L. Sherbroke.

Lieutenant R. H. Gillespie, 3rd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, has been warned to embark for India.

Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Burnside, Royal Army Medical Corps, to command Station Hospital, Bangalore, vice Lt-Colonel J. S. Green, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain S. B. Pope, 58th Rifles, to officiate as General Staff Officer (ii), 4th Division, vice Major Longhurst granted leave.

Captain L. F. Ashburner, M.V.O., D.S.O., on return from leave resumed the duties of Brigade Major Nasirabad Brigade, vice Captain A. T. S. Dickinson, who resumed the duties of Staff Captain, Nasirabad Brigade.

Captain T. J. G. Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry, to be Brigade Major, Lucknow Cavalry Brigade, which becomes vacant on 31st March, 1913.

Captain R. J. Fitz G. Ingham, R. G. A., officiating General Staff Officer to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Aden Brigade, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave: Supply and Transport Corps.—Lieut. A. E. B Byrch, for 1 year, ex India. Royal Garrison Artillery.—Lieut. W. Lewisohn from 9th October, 1912, pending resignation. 27th Cavalry.—Lt.-Colonel C. A. W. Moore, on recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of leave which will be hereafter granted. 2nd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. T. P. Bassett, for 1 year, ex India; 61st Pioneers.—Capt. L. G. Hart, for 1 year, ex India; Supply and Transport Corps.—Major H. L. D. Fordyce, for 8 months, ex India. 1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles.—2nd-Lieut. R. Fitz-A. Cavin, for 9 months ex India; Indian Medical Service.—Captain S. H. Middleton-West for 1 year, ex India. 18th Infantry.—Captain. H. A. Morgan, for 1 year, ex India.

The following is the Tour of the General Officer Commanding Southern Army:—27th Oct. 1912, Sunday, Dep. Ootacamund at 12-2; 28th Oct. 1912, Monday Arr. Madras, at 7-15; 29th Oct. 1912, Tuesday Dep. Madras, at 20-30; 30th Oct. Wednesday, Arr. Ootacamund, at 14-54; Arrivals and departures private; The Army Commander will be accompanied by Major W. H. Beach, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain E. J. Nixon, Aide-de-Camp.

81st Pioneers.—Major N. B. Dunscombe to be officiating 2nd-in-Command and Captain G. W. Cochran to be officiating Double Company Commander.

63rd Palamcottah Lt. Infantry.—Captain E. A. Breithaupt to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his duties as Double Company Officer.

90th Punjabis.—Lieutenant G. N. Miller to be Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant D. B. Morris.

On return from leave Colonel O. M. R. Thackwell resumed the duties of Commanding Royal Engineer 5th Division.

121st Pioneers.—Captain A. T. Sheringham to be officiating Double Company Commander in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned have been granted extensions of leave:—Colonel N. G. Woodyatt, 2nd Bn. 7th Gurkhas, to 26th Nov. 1912; Lt-Colonel H. W. R. Senior, 2nd Bn. 10th Gurkhas, to 15th Feb. 1913; Major L. M. R. Deas, General Staff Officer (1), Army Head Quarters, for 2 months; Captain F. T. Thomson, I. M. S., for 6 months on Medical Certificate; Captain J. H. W. Morgan, Supply and Transport Corps, for 6 months, on Medical Certificate; Captain A. Latham, 2nd Bn. 1st Gurkhas, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate Captain W. G. K. Green, 36th Horse, for 4 months; Captain H. A. Hildebrand, 34th Horse, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate Captian G. D. McCormick, 72nd Punjabis, to 31st March, 1913; Captain J. C. Macrea, 19th Punjabis, for 2 months, Captain J. G. Jennings, 66th Punjabis for 6 months. Captain A. W. Moens, 52nd Sikhs, to 25th January, 1913; and Lieut. E. D. Metcalfe, 3rd Horse, for 3, months on Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire:—Major-General W. duG. Gray, C. B., Indian Army, from 12th Oct. 1912. and Bt-Colonel C. H. Dawson, Indian Army, Commandant Mewar Bhil Corps, from 23rd October, 1912.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Roosevelt sat up on Oct. 18 for the first time since he was wounded, and began issuing orders for the continuation of his presidential campaign. His astounding vitality caused him to declare positively that he would soon be "on the stump" again, though his doctors say that it is impossible. and he has urged Governor Johnson, the Progressive Vice-Presidential candidate, not to discontinue the campaign. When Governor Johnson was admitted to his sickroom both he and Mr. Roosevelt got so excited that Mrs. Roosevelt was compelled to intervene. "I am anxious to get back to my Armageddon!" Mr. Roosevelt told the doctors in the room, and then, turning to Governor Johnson, he said: "Keep the fight going full blast! Don't let our boys slacken merely because I can't be with them for a few days!" The ex-President expressed strong disapproval of the course taken by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, in ending his speaking tour because of the Milwankee episode, and asserted that he sided with Mr. W. J. Bryan, who is the only prominent politician urging that the campaign should be continued by the principal orators. It is improbable, however, that there will be any change in the campaign arrangements. There is a strong movement, led by important newspapers of all political opinions, to make use of Mr. Roosevelt's plight for the purpose of developing an era of good feeling and eliminating the heated charges and exchanges of personalities which have been so pronounced a feature of American political life.

Mr. Roosevelt has issued a statement in which he said:

"So far as my opponents are concerned, whatever of truth and propriety was said against me and my cause before I was shot can equally be said against me now. This is not a contest about any man; it is a contest concerning principles. If my rib heals fast enough to relieve my breathing, I hope to make one or two more speeches in the campaign."

Governor Wilson has turned his attack upon President Taft, saying: "I refuse to assail the Progressive party while Mr. Roosevelt is unable to reply."

THE WEATHER.

Further Particulars of the Calcutta Storm.

DELAYS TO SHIPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The storm which was raging in the Bay on Friday passed inland at night and was somewhere west of Midnapore.

It interfered considerably with shipping. The sea was so rough that many vessels were weather-bound at the Sandheads for thirty hours or so.

News reached here last night from Goalundo to the effect that the cyclone struck that station at noon on Friday and all steamers had to anchor in midstream. The boats were crowded with passengers and there was a great scarcity of food. The storm passed away yesterday afternoon.

LATER.

One effect of Thursday night's storm was that all incoming trains to Calcutta were much delayed. The Madras mail train met the cyclone between Waltair and Khurda-road stations and was delayed some hours. The Punjab mail arrived 1 hour and 22 minutes behind time and the down express came in about two hours late. Fortunately no accident occurred to any moving train.

The "City of New York," which was detained at the Sandheads, arrived here last evening with 160 passengers on board.

Writing on November 1st the "Statesman" said:—It is still impossible to speak with any certainty about the strength of the storm, but it is of at least moderate intensity. The Sandheads reported a very heavy swell, which is evidence that it must be fairly severe. Usually when a storm changes its rate of motion it is an indication that it is about to change its track, and the probability is that this storm will commence to move again shortly in a more northerly or north-easterly direction.

Squally weather with considerable rain prevailed over Calcutta on Wednesday night and all day yesterday. The gusts of wind were occasionally very strong and there were all the symptoms which usually indicate the advent of a cyclone. At the Sandheads heavy seas prevailed and the City of Yorkwas unable to take her pilot on board from the brig. She did not get a pilot until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will not land her passengers until this morning. Saugor Island and river stations reported that shipping was invisible owing to rain.

The full force of cyclones is usually felt in Eastern Bengal, and the Eastern Bengal State Railway officials have taken precautions to avoid accidents in case the cyclone referred to above should strike the part of the country through which their line runs. The Darjeeling mail which left the hill station yesterday was very full, but there need be no apprehension as to the safety of the passengers. Should the cyclone reach the Ganges, and the river be too rough to cross, the passengers will be detained at Sara until the danger is past.

THE "CITY OF YORK."

We have received the following from Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co:—

The s. s. "City of York" with about 175 passengers from Liverpool arrived at the Sandheads yesterday morning but on account of the cyclonic weather was delayed taking on the Pilot. She cannot now arrive Outtram Ghat until 6 p. m. to-day (Friday.) It is hoped that definite news will be available to-day.

GENERAL WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The storm in north-east India has given moderate to heavy rain in Assam, Bengal, and Bihar; the largest amounts being reported from hill stations. The disturbances is rapidly filling up and is likely to disappear to-day.

Chief amounts of rain:—Naya Dumka, Darbhanga, Purnea, Berhampur, 2 inches, Dinapur, Bogra, 3; Darjeeling 9; Chittagong 1 1-2; Cherrapunji 6; Shillong 4; Dhubri 3; Sibsagar 1 1-2; Dibrugarh 1; Akyab 3; Kyaukpyu 1 1-2.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-East India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Indore and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in Gujrat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear, Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in defect.

General Remarks. Weather has been rainless and is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 2nd November, was 29·963 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOOKS FOR SALE
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bartels charged Sakharam Balu with theft of a purse containing Rs. 16, the property of Shiva Luximan. The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge. He had one previous conviction against him.

The Magistrate passed a sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Ardeshir Khursetji Bhoojvala was brought up on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur to answer a charge of cheating by false personation as the Agent of His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Piploda.

The prosecution made the following allegations in support of the case against the accused. The complainant met the accused at Broach in 1907, at Jamshed Baug. He had a friendly conversation with the accused, and thereafter returned to Bombay. Correspondence passed between him and the accused, and in that correspondence, and also in personal conversation, the accused represented himself as the Agent to His Highness, the Thakore Sahib of Piploda. He asked the complainant whether he would consent to his being nominated as purchasing agent for the State in Bombay. The complainant said he had no money of his own, but would introduce the accused to a merchant whom he knew. He further consented to stand surety for the accused. On the 1st of October 1908, the complainant was appointed as local agent for the Piploda state on a monthly salary of Rs. 75. During the course of the same month the accused came to Bombay. He had with him a peon who wore the uniform of the Piploda State. He sent for the complainant who saw him at the hotel. The accused who gave the complainant a Pughadi and Shawl in the name of his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Piploda. The complainant then introduced the accused to a Mahomedan merchant named Issabhoy Abdul Hussein. Business relations were established between the parties and goods worth Rs. 5,736 was forwarded to the accused. A sum of Rs. 1,400 was received by the firm from the accused, and there was a balance due of Rs. 4336-0-0. In the month of March, 1911, the complainant received certain information, in consequence of which he gave orders to Issabhoy and Co. to stop the further supply of goods. A complaint was made to the Bombay police, and, subsequently, the accused was arrested.

As the evidence of the Kamdeu or the State Secretary was necessary for the identification of the accused, the Magistrate ordered a commission to be appointed.

The case was adjourned.

STEALING PROPERTY.

Mr. Dastur also tried the case in which Inspector Sabaji charged Laxuman Jeram with having committed theft on the 26th of October of a box containing Rs. 50, belonging to Bhikhoo Bapoo. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. His defence was that the ornament was found lying in the room, and he had no intention of stealing it. Witnesses having been examined, the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him for two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Sub-Inspector Kilcoin charged Ibrahim Sultan before Mr. Dastur with having committed theft of seven silver watches, belonging to Syad Ali Syad Hussein, a watch-maker.

The story of the prosecution was that the accused was employed by the complainant on daily wages. On the 24th of August last, the accused suddenly disappeared. Suspicion was roused in the complainant's mind, and he searched his shop and found that seven silver watches had disappeared. The accused was arrested on the 31st of October, at Bassein, and some of the missing property was recovered from his house. The accused pleaded "not guilty", to the charge and said the complainant owed him Rs. 50 on account of pay. The three watches found in his house at Bassein, were given to him for repair and he had no intention of committing theft. Evidence was then led and his Worship found the accused "guilty." As the accused was an old offender, having three previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector O'Brien charged Gunia Jogi and four other Hindus with being in possession, of cocaine from two to four grains.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced them to pay fines varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

DR. MOTT'S VISIT.

The second annual meeting of the Western India Missionary Association will be held in Bombay, on Thursday, November 28th.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 25th, 26th and 27th, Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference, is to conduct a Conference with a limited number of leaders of the missionary enterprise in the Bombay Presidency.

When this plan was first announced, says the "Bombay Guardian" it was hoped that more missionaries might have an opportunity of hearing and conferring with Dr. Mott, while he is in this part of India. Therefore the date for this year's annual meeting of the Western India Missionary Association was fixed for the day following the three days Continuation Conference, viz., Thursday, November 28th, in the expectation of securing at least an address from Dr. Mott. But the exigencies of his programme will require Dr. Mott to leave Bombay by the Calcutta mail train on Wednesday night, in order that he may be present for his next Sectional Conference, at Jabbulpore, on Friday morning. The plan for securing even an address from Dr. Mott before a larger body of missionaries than are to be convened in his limited Continuation Conference having thus failed, the next effort was to try to arrange for an informal reception on Wednesday afternoon or evening, at which the missionaries who would be attending the Western India Missionary Association on the following day might have the opportunity of meeting this generalissimo of Christian missionary forces throughout the world. But Dr. Mott has replied that much as he would be pleased himself to have the opportunity of meeting and conversing with the missionaries who are to be gathered in Bombay at that very time, nevertheless he can undertake nothing more than the two main purposes which have brought him here, viz. (1) The three days' conference with a chosen member of missionary leaders, which will occupy him for two sessions daily on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and (2) The evening evangelistic meetings for students, which he and Mr. George Sherwood Eddy are to conduct in the Royal Opera House, New Queen's Road, Girgaon, on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Even though it will not be possible thus for the Western India Missionary Association to have any direct connection with Dr. Mott at its annual meeting, nevertheless it will have the benefit of hearing on the very next day a report of the main conclusions which may be reached and of any plans which may be formulated in Dr. Mott's Continuation Conference. Doubtless most of the fifty members of Dr. Mott's Conference will remain over a day and will impart to that larger body of their colleagues the information and the inspiration which was obtained at their previous smaller meeting. There will also be reports of the work done during the last year under the auspices of the Association.

"Non-official writes"—To the Madras mail "I read with much regret the news of the death of Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere in your issue of yesterday. As one who knew him in the early eighties, may I add a tribute to him by expressing the opinion that, had there been more Civilians of his type during the past twenty-five years, Lord Morley's Reform schemes would probably not have come to fruition. Possibly he was not a very great administrator, but a more courteous and sympathetic official never landed on the shores of India. It may be that his knowledge of and association with America tempered in his case the customary bureaucratic tradition of the Service. There was certainly nothing of 'the little god on tin "wheels" about Mr. Tremenheere."

SPORTING NEWS.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

Successful Opening Races on Saturday.

NOTES BY "BOWSPRITE."

Once more the cheery sound of the Starting Gun booms across the sunlit waters of the Harbour, reverberating through the halls of the Club House, and echoing from the massive walls of the Taj Mahal Hotel, telling our local yachtsmen that season 1912-13 has at last begun.

Much difficulty has been experienced in fitting out the boats this season owing to labour troubles in the matter of painting due to a quite mistaken idea on the part of the painters that yachtsmen were an easily gulled lot of people; they have, however, been taught a lesson which will not be of much use to them as it is hoped that before another season is ended the Club will possess its own slip and have a man who will undertake the fitting out of all the yachts at reasonable rates and with a reasonable amount of skill.

Owing to delays in fitting out "A" Class was unrepresented on Saturday as the only boat ready to race, up to the time entries closed, was Eileen IV whose owners had taken their boat out of the hands of the alleged painters and completed her themselves.

I was glad to see that Turquoise had arrived at her moorings and Isca was seen in the offing late on Saturday evening so that we hope the class will be fully represented by the 16th instant when the first Hog Island cruising race takes place.

"B" Class with which the six-metre boats were temporarily amalgamated was well represented, Antelope being the only absentee.

I am pleased to be able to welcome Trixie's new owner into this class on his return to the fold of yachting and hope he will be as successful with the boat as his predecessors have been during the past two seasons. Minx also is a new recruit to the class and we are glad to see her sporting owner combining a taste for racing with his well-known enthusiasm for cruising and hope he will be as successful in "B" class as he was last year in "A" when we believe his percentage of Firsts to Entries was cent per cent.; Saturday was scarcely his day, however as what he delights in is anything over half-a-gale.

"C" class turned out strong but I was sorry to notice some absentees. "Jean" who is looking spick and span and in better fettle than I have seen her for several seasons remained at her moorings, and we hope she will not let this sort of thing develop into a habit. Another notable absentee was "Anna" whose sporting owners have been regular entrants for several seasons past and I hope to see her again this season and wish her a greater share of luck than she had last.

The "Millie" of last year becomes the "Pam" of this and I will be able to tell you what happened to her, at the end of the season; this by the way is her fourth change of name—"Lapwing" is no more but, Phoenix-like, from her ashes rises "Ytuxy." May fortune pursue her.

Curlew, whose late owner, Mr. A Stewart-Orr, one of our keenest yachtmen, and one of the most sporting, was taken from us during the monsoon, appeared on Saturday with her new owner, who was accompanied by his wife and, probably as a consequence, did very well, taking third place.

The course for "C" Class was once round the short course and then round North Karanja Mark Buoy and home.

Unpunctually at 2-49 1-2 "p. m., owing to the erratic behaviour of the Club chronometer, the starting gun exploded and "Pam" crossed the line first quickly followed by "Curlew" and "Cricket" the remainder about fifty seconds after the gun crossed in a bunch. On the run out to the Black and White buoy the boats all kept well together, though Culew which had taken the lead immediately after the start was squeezed out of first place by Mavourneen, owing to her steersman having allowed too little for the tide; "Marie Louise," which has been cut through the monsoon, and which during one of her many bottom sounding expeditions managed to scrape a few pounds of lead off her keel, seems to have benefited considerably through the operation as she took up third place at this mark and held it throughout most of the race, only giving it up in exchange for second place which she took from Curlew on the last leg home. Fenella after rounding the first mark ploughed a lonely furrow on the beat to South Troopship Buoy but on arrival there found herself placed fourth. She gives promise of doing well when her new sails are stretched.

Fortune looked sideways at her namesake for when "Ytuxy" was not being bumped by "Maud" she was trying to sink the "Plassy" or breaking her mainsheet block; however, her owners seem to have enjoyed themselves immensely, which after all is the "raison d'etre" of sport, and are as keen as mustard to get the better of their misfortunes, which is the right yachting spirit.

The order at the end of the first round was Mavourneen, Curlew, Marie Louise, Fenella, Pam, Cricket, Jenny Wren, "Ytuxy" and Maud and this order was maintained until the beat home from the mark Buoy to the Committee vessel when Marie, Louise took the second place from Curlew and Jenny Wren came up to number four, the race ending in a win for Mavourneen, Marie Louise taking second prize, Curlew third and Jenny Wren fourth.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	Scr	Dr Goldsmith	6 3 56	3 3 56
Jenny Wren.	Scr	Capt Gloster	5 59 53	2 59 53
Maud	Scr	Messrs Cooke and Culbertson.	Did not finish.	
Mavourneen.	Scr	Mr N Taylor	5 42 19	2 42 19
Pam	Scr	Mr Holmes	6 2 21	3 2 21
Ytuxy	Scr	Mr B O'Beade	6 4 24	3 4 24
Valkyrie	Scr	Asst Paymaster Hughes R N.	Did not enter.	
Curlew	Scr	Mr Hewett	5 55 28	2 55 28
Cricket	Scr	Mr T S Gregson	6 13 5	3 13 5
Marie Louise	Scr	Mr K McIver	5 45 57	2 45 57

Course: Committee Vessel—Short Course then N Karanja Buoy Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 7·95 miles. Wind S W Strength Light. 1st prize won by Mavourneen, 2nd prize won by Marie Louise and 3rd prize won by Curlew. Jenny Wren saves entrance. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" Class had quite an exciting start, the new six metre boat in her eagerness to luff "Trixie" and "Lylie" off the line got herself to weather of the Committee Vessel and had to go about and come round under the sterns of her opponents who just managed to squeeze past the Committee boat without touching. Minx was first away followed by Erin, Cynthia, Lylie, Trixie, and Mynona in the order named. It was a run with a southerly wind to "B" Buoy when the order was Cynthia, Erin, Mynona, with the reminder as before.

From "B" buoy to W. N. W. Buoy was also a run and here the two new six metre boats took the lead while Minx dropped to the rear. During the reach to North Karanja Erin tried to luff Lylie but the latter managed to get past and finally took third place though a long way behind the Metre boats who were favoured by the wind gradually failing throughout the afternoon.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of boats.	Time Al'ances M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Correct Time. H. M. S.
Minx	26 15	Maj Dickinson.	6 19 27	2 43 12
Antelope	15 45	Officers Warwicks	Not entered.	
Cynthia	Scr	Officers, R E	5 23 58	2 13 58
Mynona	Scr	Mr D Fraser	5 29 24	2 19 24
Trixie	12 15	Mr Wardlaw Milne	5 53 22	2 36 7
Erin	12 15	Messrs Magill and Beadel	5 53 17	2 31 2
Lylie	12 15	Mr Fischer	5 51 38	2 29 23

Course: Committee Vessel—P and O A Buoy Starboard—Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher Island Starboard—N Karanja Buoy Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 10·47 miles. Wind S W Strength Light. 1st prize won by Cynthia, 2nd prize won by Mynona and 3rd prize won by Lylie. Time limit 6-30 p.m.

One or two interesting experiments were made in "C" class during the day but I will not recommend their general adoption."

One was a gallant attempt to beat with the spinnaker set, and the other an equally unsuccessful attempt to perform the same manoeuvre with the jib hauled to starboard while the mainsail was set to port.

BOXING AT THE COOPERAGE.

Farewell Entertainment to the Warwicks.

There was a full house at Saturday night's boxing tournament held at the Cooperage in honour of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who will shortly be sailing for England. Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor officiated as referee and the judges were Lt. K. M. Kemp, B. V. R., and Dr. Turner, who acted for Lt. J. H. Knight-Bruce, R. Warwick Regt., who was prevented by illness from being present. The other officials were Major T. S. Novis, I. M. S., medical officer, and Sergt. Thomas of the Warwicks, timekeeper.

Below are the results:—

Finals, Cadets, B. V. R., under 6 stone; 2 two-minute rounds.—Cadet Easdon vs. Cadet Whitaker. Won by Whitaker in the second round.

Finals, Cadets, B. V. R., 6 to 7 stone; 2 two-minute rounds.—Cadet Mannings vs. Cadet Hudson. Manning won.

The Cadets in all cases went for each other with a will, but naturally were rather wanting in science. Their performances was not up to the standard maintained at the Skating Rink last year.

Semi-Finals, Light-weights, R. War. R.; 3 two-minute rounds.—Pte. Owens vs. Pte. Styche. The men were evenly matched. Owens was impetuous in his attack, and followed his opponent to the ropes several times, winning finally in the last round.

Finals, Cadets, B. V. R., 7 to 8 stone; 2 two-minute rounds.—Cdt. Jukes vs. Cdt. Courpalais. A one-sided affair. Courpalais was plainly overmatched by Jukes in height and reach. The youngster showed plenty of grit but was beaten in the second round.

Finals, Cadets, B. V. R., over 8 stone; 2 two-minute rounds Cdt. Hasset vs. Cdt. Maclean. Hasset was the harder hitter. Maclean was winded in the last round and gave the victory to him.

Contest; 3 three-minute rounds.—Pte. S. R. Lionett, R. War R., vs. Sergt. Easdon, B. V. R. The best fight of the evening. Easdon had slightly the pull in inches. Both meant business and the issue was at first doubtful, but Lionett drew blood in the second round and Easdon being blown shortly after, Lionett was credited with a well-deserved victory. Easdon appeared to take his defeat badly.

Contest; 3 three-minute rounds.—Pte. P. Lionett, R. War. R., vs. Vol. Philbert, B. V. R. The volunteer made a determined attack and got in some stiff blows. Lionett was declared winner.

Finals, Feather-weights, R. War. R.; 3 three-minute rounds.—Lce.-Corpl Vaisey and Pte. Gould. There was a lot of preliminary pawing of the air before the parties would hit each other. Gould forced Vaisey to the ropes and in the last round sent him staggering. Vaisey was quicker but stood no chance.

Contest; 3 three-minute rounds.—Pte. Kelly, R. War. R., vs. Vol. Burke, B. V. R. Burke made several rushes and got in a number of body but had to guard his face. Won by Kelly who was too good for his opponent.

Contest; 1st and 2nd rounds, 2 of two-minutes each, 3rd round 3 minutes.—Pte. Richard, R. War. R. vs. Vol. Brady, B. V. R. Brady, a hard hitter, let himself go and bought Richards down several times. In the next round. Brady bled at the lips. Some hard slogging and both were blown. Brady looked like winning, but the fight went to the other. Both were out of breath.

Finals, light-weights, R. War. R., 3 three-minute rounds. Pte. Owens vs. Pte. Poole. Won by Poole.

A very amusing blindfold boxing entertainment by 5 cadets followed after which Lt.-Col. Dunlop, B. V. R. voiced the general regret felt at the approaching departure of the Warwickshire Regiment which he said was considered a convenient opportunity to hold a boxing tournament. There had been excellent sport and he thanked the general public, and Messrs. Kemp and Turner, and regretted Lt. Knight-Bruce was too ill to come. The speaker also thanked the officers of the regiment for assisting, and Sgt. Thomas. He then presented the prizes. Cheers for the King-Emperor, the Warwicks and their Colonel and for Colonel Dunlop closed the proceedings.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

Notable Experiment in the Dharwar District.

The following Press Note has been issued:—For sometime past the Agricultural Department have been investigating the question of introducing mechanical traction for ploughing and other operations of cultivation. The growing scarcity of fodder, the rise in the price of draft bullocks and in wages and the scarcity of agricultural labour renders the question one of more and more importance every day. Attention has been specially directed to the tracts of deep black soil in Southern Maratha Country which are infested with "hariali, kunda" and other deep rooted grasses. So long as hand digging was the only means of cleaning the soil, the weeds continued to spread and no progress could be made with the work of eradication. The Bajac windlass plough drawn by bullocks has now been introduced and there is a rapidly growing demand for its use. Ploughing to the depth of 14 to 16 inches it efficiently eradicates hariali and prevents water-logging, but the rate of working, 1-4 acre per day, is slow in view of the enormous areas of weed-infested land that require deep ploughing. The estimate in the Dharwar district alone exceeds 300,000 acres of land under cotton. For efficient progress it was seen that steam traction was absolutely necessary. A scheme was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Committee of the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund who have kindly provided funds for obtaining a double engine steam plouging-plant. It was expected that this plant will be able to plough at the rate of 8 acres per day and at a cost of Rs. 17 per acre or about half the cost per acre of the Bajac plough. The demonstrations of the value of steam power in agriculture will, it is hoped, encourage the well-to-do cultivators to invest money in the reclamation of land which in some places is going out of cultivation owing to the spread of deep rooted grasses, while a more general realisation of its potentialities may lead to a revolution in the methods at present in vogue in this Presidency. In the sugarcane tracts the introduction of the steam plough promises excellent results as the soil requires deep cultivation during the dry season, and operation which under existing conditions puts the cultivator to much difficulty and great expense.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th Oct. on 945·61 miles open:—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,90,000	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	201	3	4	586
For previous 15 weeks of half year	27,37,957	44,24,305	67,603	72,29,865
Total for 16 week	29,27,957	47,84,305	71,603	77,83,865
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,14,992	3,42,095	5,866	5,62,956
Per mile of Ry.	227	362	6	595
Total to corresponding date	29,12,985	45,61,772	69,770	75,44,527

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 8,953
Increase to date .... „ 2,39,328

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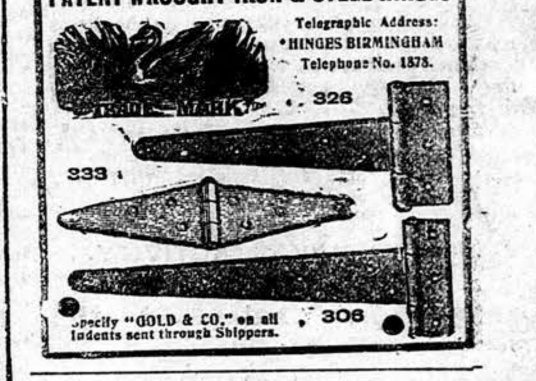

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Arbitration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been neutrally and keenly watching the movements of the Grain Merchants' Association and its Members on the one hand and the five European Exporting Houses on the other hand, regarding the Survey Question and I think it now my duty to review both the sides and put it before the thinking public for discrimination.

The resolution of the Grain Merchants' Association is worded that Indians as well as Europeans are eligible for appointment as surveyors in the event of a dispute between the sellers and buyers. The five European Exporters have combined and opposed this resolution and say they have the exclusive right to be appointed as Surveyors and Umpires. In times gone by the Europeans acted fairly but as a natural one is led away by self-interest and consequently the European Surveyors looked to the Europeans or Exporters' interests only. The Indian Dealers having noticed the tendency, felt their position and the blind that folded their eyes so long dropped by degrees. The five Europeans Exporting Houses by their put on stubbornness try either to kill the germ in the bud and not to allow it to grow stronger or to test whether the Indians have become fit for the purpose. The latter cannot be because in that case the trade between them and Indians could not have been at a stand-still for so long a period as a month and a half or there about. The only conclusion that could be arrived at is that these Exporters are very conservative actuated solely by self-interested motives.

No doubt there are persons on both sides who do not come in front on the scene, but to attain their self-interests are devising plans that the matter may prolong. Of course there are losses on both the sides and they are more to the Exporting Europeans than to the Indian Dealers.

The Exporting European Houses only five in number are planning to create a branch amongst the Members of the Grain Merchants' Association and their allies the Fatehpuri and Bikaneri Marwaries, but on account of their domineering nature their own plans have come in their way of settlement, which was more advantageous to them than to the native merchants and the settlement deferred and I think that as had occurred a few years ago—Re-Bagging Question, when there was a dead-lock for about a month, that the Native Dealers were settling the modus operandi, the Europeans rejected some of the terms and had to surrender themselves to the dictum of the Grain Merchants' Association, so this time also those five European Exporting Houses shall have to surrender unconditionally. The moral courage to hold so long their stock of the Indian Merchants is itself praiseworthy and they are bound to succeed on account of their just demands. The Indian Merchants should remember that "Merit lies in efforts and not in success."

Hope that the strife may soon end amicably.—Yours, etc.,

NEUTRAL.

Songs From Overseas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of the last few years I have had the pleasure of publishing a number of volumes of verse by poets whose inspiration is drawn from their experiences of the wild and remote life on the distant frontiers of civilisation. Among the most notable of these volumes have been Songs of a Sourdough and Ballads of a Cheechako by the young Canadian poet, Robert W. Service; Songs of Nigeria by Adamu (E. C. Adams); South Africa and other Poem by A Vine Hall; Songs out of Exile (Rhodesian Rhymes) by Cullen Gouldsbury, and, from outside the British Empire, the Cowboy Songs collected by Mr. John A. Lomax in the Wild West. I have now determined to issue these works in uniform volumes, as the nucleus of a series called Songs from Overseas. But I do not intend to confine the series to these volumes. My object is to bring together as much as possible of the good poetry that has been written and is still being written by pioneers of civilisation, and I trust to form a collection of sterling and stirring poetry which will make Songs from Overseas a familiar name to all lovers of strong and elemental literature. Inclusion in such a series will keep the names of already well-known authors before the public to whom they most appeal, and serve as the most effective medium of introduction for poets hitherto unknown.

With this end in view I appeal to all writers of English verse in every part of the world to send me their work, whether in MS. or already published outside the United Kingdom, with a view to publication.

I should like to add that I am at all times delighted to consider manuscripts of all kinds from fictions to memoirs or books of travel or records of the ordinary routine of everyday life in distant places, which are of interest to English readers. All material sent in will receive most careful consideration.—Yours, etc.,

T. FISHER UNWIN.

1 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C.

Merewether Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—The so-called epidemic in this locality has not been an unmixed evil, for the whole neighborhood has since been enjoying a period of calm to which for a long time it has been a stranger. The roar of motor cars and other vehicles and the clanging and hooting that accompany them, are so much diminished that every day seems like a Sunday morning. The motor car driver no longer runs his engine on the stand for the joy of the noise it makes, and everybody realises that, if the stand, instead of being planted between the hotel and Green's had been located between the hotel and the sea, Merewether Road would still have been a desirable place of residence. Had this been done the stand would have been equally convenient for the hotel, while the local residents would have been saved from a constant annoyances. Hooting at all hours of the night, although much diminished, has not been controlled, and the later the hour the more recklessly the driver takes the turns making meanwhile all the noice he can. When a man takes to motor driving he reverts to primitive savagery, he becomes an urban apache under the toxic influence of the smell of petrol, which produces a new disease or mania manifest in an ungovernable desire for speed. The poison accumulates and tends to insanity. The bacteriologists at Parel laboratory are at present endeavoring to identify the microbe that controls the malady, so as to be able to prepare a suitable protective serum.—Yours etc.,

UNSCARED.

Bombay, November 1.

Anglo-Indian Empire League. Western India Branch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been informed that there are a large number of your readers, who are desirous of being enrolled as members of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, but who do not know the address of the Local Secretary. I would, therefore, be grateful if you would kindly grant me a small space in your next issue for the following:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, being domiciled Europeans or bona-fide Anglo-Indians, who are desirous of being enrolled as members of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, are kindly requested to write for full particulars to.

DR. BAKER,
Provisional Honorary Secretary,
Western India Branch.
Anglo-Indian Empire League, Jacob's
Circle, Bombay.—Yours, &c.,
E. P. BAKER,
Hon. Sec. W. I. Branch, A. I. E. League.

Bombay, October 31.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Ranashari Mansinhji has been confirmed as Dewan of Dhrangadra.

It is said Dorjeif is either now on his way to Mongolia or has arrived there.

Dr. and Mrs. McGavin, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Anand, Gujerat, are on their way to India after furlough.

A scheme of compulsory insurance for teachers and evangelists was under consideration at the September C.M.S. Western India Conference.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa will be present at the Sonepore meet from the 19th or 20th November to the 25th.

The Allahabad University will hold a Convocation for conferring degrees on the 16th November next in the newly built Senate Hall.

Mr. Jamini Mohan Mitra of the Bengal Provincial Service has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Bengal.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the continuance of the fixed grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahl-i-Islam for the current year on the usual conditions.

On the recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer, a free issue of firewood for warming purposes of three pounds per diem was authorised for all Indian troops serving at Gnatong (Sikkim.)

At the Investiture held by the King at Buckingham Palace on October 10th, Mr. George Girard, Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, was among those decorated. He received a companionship of the Imperial Service Order.

Working drawings have been prepared for the building to house the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta, which, it is proposed to erect in the compound of the Medical college. It will be of simple character, finished externally in plaster.

Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill for the protection of minor girls will shortly be sent to the local Governments for opinion with a covering letter from the Government of India. This is following the procedure adopted in the case of Mr. Madge's Bill.

There has been an outbreak of 'surrah' among the transport animals collected for some of the survey parties in Burma that are to move out to the north. It may be necessary, therefore, to indent upon India for mules.

Twenty Paikos and six Hodadars have been expelled from Jirrangi in connection with the recent disturbance and have all left with their familes. New men have been appointed in their places. The minor Bisoyi of Jirrangi has been sent to Parlakimedi to be educated in the local college.

News received from Zhob Valley states that Lieut. Purvis, I.M.S., 14th Sikhs, while travelling near Murgha, was attacked by a gang of outlaws. Two sowars of his escort were killed and one wounded, while two others are reported as missing. Lieut. Purvis himself escaped unhurt.

At Government House at noon to-day Lord Pentland received addresses from the Madras Corporation Madras Landholders' Association, Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Provincial Congress Committee, Ganjam Landholders' Association, and Madras Mahajana Sabha. Lord Pentland made a joint reply.

The Hon'ble Sir George Knox, of the Allahabad High Court is said to have had only one day's leave (on the 23rd November, 1883) during forty-seven years' service. He was born in 1846, joined the Indian Civil Service on the 18th August, 1865, and was appointed to the High Court in 1890. This is surely a record of long service without leave in India.

Count von Luxburg, the newly-appointed German Consul-General at Calcutta, arrived in Ceylon on Friday last and contemplated spending a few days in Colombo before continuing his journey to India. Count von Luxburg succeeds Prince Henry of Reuss who has been nominated Ambassador to Teheran, and served previously as First Secretary to the Legation in Peking.

On Tuesday afternoon a watchman of the East Indian Railway at Belur discovered the corpse of an up-country Hindu aged about 25 lying along the railway line in a state of decomposition. The flesh of the left leg and left arm had been devoured by wild animals. As foul play was suspected the body was sent to the Howrah hospital for "post mortem" examination the result of which is not yet known.

The championship of the B. P. R. A. was won on Thursday by Private Maybary of the Berkshire Regiment who thus has succeeded in winning this great competition two bears in succession, a feat which has never been achieved before in the history of the B. P. R. A., and is not likely to be soon repeated. Such an instance of consistency of form at the supreme level over two consecutive seasons must always be the rarest form of record.

The "Manchester Guardian" denies all rumours current in England that Sir O'Moore Creagh would not serve out his full term of five years and says it is equally true that there is no question of an extension. It is believed that the four names before the selection Board for appointing his successor are Sir Ian Hamilton. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien Sir James Willcocks and Sir Douglas Haig. Of these Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, appears to have the best chance.

Miss Huntley and Rev. D. Reid, members of the British Sunday School Union Commission for India, will arrive in Colombo on December 25th and leave from Bombay in March. Plans for the Commission's tour are being made with the greatest care. The Rev. R. Burges will be glad to hear of Missionary Conferences or gatherings of Indian teachers at which the Commission would be welcome. He may be addressed at the I. S. S. U. Office Jubbulpore. Special prayer is asked for the important work of this Commission.

The Bengal C. I. D. police are enquiring into a case of murder attended with robbery committed recently in English Bazar, Maldah. The victim is a Bengali woman, Ambikamoni Dasi, who was known to be very rich and lived alone in her own house. On the night of the murder she was sleeping on the verandah, when she found several persons in the act of boring a hole through the wall of a room where lay her iron safe. Before she could raise an alarm the robbers seized her by the throat and throttled her to death. The miscreants entered the room, rifled the safe, and ran away with cash and jewellery to the value of about Rs. 10,000.

The circumstances surrounding the trolly accident writes a Darjeeling correspondent leave it in doubt whether there was any stone on the line. The stone that has been produced is a small sandstone rock weighing about ten pounds. If the stone had been placed on the line by ill-intentioned persons, it is certain that they would have placed it on the line either thirty yards higher up or a similar distance lower down. But the accident happened at a point where there was no absolute danger of the trolly going over the khud. Thirty yards either way, higher or lower down, would have meant certainty of fatal result, as the khud is very sheer, and the mail train had only passed seven minutes before.

The cholera epidemic which was reported from Dacca a few days ago unfortunately still continues with the same vigour. The quarter of the town to the west of the Dalai khal is especially affected, though cases have occurred in other portions of the town as well. There is only one improvement to be noticed. The victims of the first seizures never survived more than 6 or 7 hours. Cases are now seen to linger on for two or three days. The death rate seems to continue has high as before. Few persons out of the total number seized are known to have recovered fully. The Municipality has cleared the roads and drains in the affected quarters and are disfecting the wells and drains.

MAIL NOTES.

A CURIOUS LEGACY.

Among bequests by the late Miss Alice Jane Hodges, of Chelmsford, Essex, is one of £100 to Mrs. Walker, wife of the cashier at the local branch of the Capital and Counties Bank. Mrs. Walker received the legacy simply for smiling pleasantly at Miss Hodges as they left church. When told of her good fortune, she said she used to sit near Miss Hodges in church, and as they came out she smiled at her and exchanged a few pleasant words.

MURDER BY MICROBE.

A murder trial which aroused the interest of the whole world is recalled by an action before Mr. Justice Even in the Chancery Court, London. One of the parties to the action is the Countess O'brien de Lacy, the wife, counsel stated, of the Russian now serving a life sentence in Siberia for the murder of his wife's brother, Count Buturlin, by the secret administration of typhoid germs. The trial took place at St. Petersburg in February of last year, and lasted three weeks. So that his wife might inherit a fortune of £250,000 Count O'Brien de Lacy instigated the murder of her brother and attempted to encompass the murder of General Buturlin her father and the generals divorced wife Mme de Lizardi, who all stood between his wife and the inheritance. The count arranged with a Dr Panchenko for the removal of all three by the injection of typhoid germs at the following tariff: £1,000 for Count Buturlin, £5,000 for General Buturlin, and £5,000 for Mme. de Lizardi.

X-RAYS AND SILK.

The remarkable property of absorption which belongs to silk has suggested to Dr. L. G. Droit a means of preventing the mortal injury which manipulators of X rays or radium are too apt to receive from continued exposure to them. In many cases, both in Europe and America, cancers have developed upon the hands of the operaters and have finally caused death. Silk as is well known to dyers, most readily absorbs metallic compositions. To Dr. Droit it occurred that by treating silk with a composite in which there was a considarable percentage of lead, an impermeable consistance might be given it that would arrest the dangerous rays. In a communication to the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Droit has described the processes by which this result has been attained. He was aided in his experiments by ceartain silk and dye manufacturers of Lyons. A silk texture is abundantly changed with phospho-stanate of lead. The resultant substance contains, upon analysis, 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 24 of oxide of tin, 34 of oxide of leade, and 3 of lime, soda and other elements. Six thicknesses of the tissue are made into a mitten, which the operator wears while he is using the X-rays or radium. The substance is so flexible as to permit of all necessary movements of the hand.

HOW TO LIVE TO 80.

Five golden rules of health were given recently by Mr. Frederic Harrison, author, critic, bibliophile, ex-professor, barrister, historian, traveller, and amateur gardener, on his eighty-first birthday yesterday, celebrated at his home at Hawkhurst, Kent:—

1. Abstain from tobacco, spirits, made dishes, and all such dreadful things. I am satisfied with a little bit of mutton and rice pudding.
2. Rise from a meal with an appetite. I believe people eat too much.
3. Walk every day for two hours. This I am going to do as soon as I get through a pile of letters and telegrams from Florence and Rome, but I am too old to play at tennis, and golf is too slow.
4. Sleep eight hours, People can't sleep who smoke themselves black in the face, eat too much, and have not walked enough.
5. More important than all—be content with what you have got and take things quietly.

Mr. Harrison met the presseuan with a merry laugh. "I am happy to say," he observed, "that I am very well, very busy, very lively. I am singularly blessed in that I have all my senses just as clear as twenty, or five and twenty years ago. My hearing is good, and as for glasses I do not need them."

LORD HALDANE'S STORY.

Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, who has been installed as Chancellor of Bristol University told how the became War Minister, in an address to the Officers Training Corps and other students at the University yesterday, where he received a great ovation. "Seven years ago," he said, when the new Ministry was being formed, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman sent for me and suggested one or two offices I might fill. I said, 'There is another office I should like. I don't know much about it, but it us full of facinating problems. "What is that? asked Sir Henry. The War Office. Is it filled?, 'Filled? No one will touch it with a pole. After his address Lord Haldane was the object of a hearty demonstrations by a body of students, some of whom crowded on his motor-car, while others followed it through a number of streets to the railway station. Here students carried the Lord Chanceller on their shoulders from the car to the London train, and hundreds of gowned boys and girls swarmed on the platform roaring a succession of farewells to Lord Haldane, who similingly said it reminded him of "the good old days!

GRACE DARLING'S PORTRAIT.

Notable additions have been made to the National Portrait Gallery. Chief interest attaches to an exquisite sepia drawing of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish portrait painter, executed by himself. Popular attention, however, will probably be more greatly attracted by an adjacent water-colour portrait of Grace Darling, drawn from life a few weeks after her heroic exploit. Valuable as one of the few relics of the heroine, it shows a pleasant-faced girl, with rich brown hair neatly coiled. The portrait is autographed by the sitter. There are two quaint portrats of Sir Walter Scott, a silhouette by Augustin Edouart, end a pen-and-ink sketch by Sir Edwin Landseer shewing the author in the uniform of the Edinburgh Volunteers. Among the new portraits in oils is a striking painting by Charles Goggin of Samuel Butler, satirist and critic, whose death in 1902 just exempted him from the operation of the rule which forbids save in special cases the inclusion in the collection of a portrait within ten years of the subjects death.

THE NEW YORK SCANDAL.

The defence of Becker, the police-lieutenant the charge of ordering the murder of Rosenthal, the proprietor of a gambling resort, is that he is the victim of a conspiracy by men who actually planned and executed the assassination of an unpopular gambler. In an interview Becker declared that he abide by the decision of his counsel as to whether he shall testify in his own defence. "I shall show," he said, "that my relations with Rose and Webber and the other men were quite innocent. I needed these men in the performance of my duties as head of the police squad for the suppression of vice. Rose who gathered the information for me was always afraid that the gamblers would discover the house I was using for him. He and others are now engaged in a conspiracy to convict me in order to save their own necks. I was obliged to employ them for the collection of evidence against the proprietors of gambling-houses because I could not trust some men under me owing to their friendship with gamblers. How innocent I was I can show by reference to my repeated applications to the Commissioner to relieve me of my post. Those applications I made because I was aware that no man in my position could hope to escape the enmity of those whose business I was injuring." Mr. Hart, Becker's chief counsel, addressed the jury in terms almost identical with Becker's interview. He then called Mr. Jerome, the former Public Prosecutor, as his first witness, but the judge refused to admit Mr. Jerome's testimony concerning statements he alleged to have overheard Becker make to Rose over the telephone. As soon as Mr. Jerome was dismissed, Mr. Frederick Hawley, a reporter, gave an account of the movements of Becker after the murder with the object of showing that Becker could not possibly have met Rose and Webber as described by them, or addressed to them the statement that but for Mr. Whitman's presence at the police station he would have cut out Rosenthal's tongue and hung it on the wall as a warning to all informers. Mr. Hawley, whose evidence was claimed to be a severe blow to the prosecution, was followed by Mr. Waldo, Commissioner of Police.

[Becker has since been sentenced to death.]

MEN AND MATTERS.

The Duke of Westminster's party has aroused so much interest as to suggest recollections of political dinner-parties in the past. We might go back, probably, to the merry meetings of the Cabal, when Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham. Ashley, and Lauderdale conducted the affairs of the country to their mutual profit. Again there were the meetings at Stowe, 180 years ago, where Cobham and his "Cubs," Lyttelton, the Grenvilles, and William Pitt laid their plans for their advancement in the future. Much less seemly were the parties at which, in a flood of burgundy, Rigby and his associate bade their leaders "take the Court Calender and give their friends one, two, or three thousand a year all round. A famous political dinner-party was that given by the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House in September 1831 to the leading Anti-Reform Peers. Greville has left an account of it. Lord Dudley described it as tragedy first and farce afterwards. Two noble lords who had dined first with the Duke of Cumberland came in very late and—very drunk Lord Dudley explained that "it was not that they were drunk, as lords and gentlemen sometimes are, but they were drunk like porters." The Fourth Party concocted many of their schemes over the dinner-table.

The biography of the late Sir Howard Vincent, which has just been published, recalls the memory of one who was for many years a notable figure in the House of Commons and elsewhere. It would be an exaggeration to say, perhaps, that Sir Howard was the most popular man in the assembly, but his indefatigable energy in the pursuit of the various causes with which he specially identified himself, and his uncompromising sincerity, were beyond dispute. Perhaps, however, he will be remembered longest by reason of the raucous "Yah! Yah!" with which he loved to punctuate the debates, and which once heard could never be forgotten.

Sir Coutts Lindsay, whose letter on the new Grosvenor Gallery in Bond-street has drawn a spirited answer from Mr. Francis Howard, is indeed an old man, as he has reminded us himself. Born in George IV.'s reign, he has been a baronet for seventy five years. Though the baronetcy has been in existence ninety-one years, it has only had one other holder, his grandfather, Sir Coutts Trotter. The remainder in Sir Coutts Lindsay's favour was special, for he was a daughter's son, and it is only in rather rare instances that baronetcies come other than by male descent from the original holder.

The elder brother of a Victoria Cross hero, the late Lord Wantage, Sir Coutts Lindsay himself was a Guardsman as well as an officer in the 1st Regiment of the Italian Legion. Of his achievements as an artist, it may be said that the central hall of Dorchester House, which was built by his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Holford, was decorated entirely from his designs and mainly by his own hand. It was in 1877 that he founded the Grosvenor Gallery, the disappearance of which left a blank which has never been entirely made good since. Some of the most famous pictures of modern times were first exhibited at the Grosvenor.

Prince Lichnowsky, whose nomination as German Ambassador to London is reported, is one of the ninety-seven heads of families of the high nobility who are hereditary members of the Herrenhaus of Prussia. His Serene Highness is a great landowner in Silesia, in Austrian Silesia, where his Castle of Gratz is situated, as well as in Prussian Silesia. Subjects of the Hapsburgs until Frederick the Great wrested the large part of Silesia from Maria Teresa, the head of the family received the Prussian title of "Furst" in 1773. Like a majority of the Silesiens, the Lichnowskys, who took that name on inheriting in 1491 the village of Lichten or Lichnow, are Roman Catholics, and related by marriage to some of the most notable Catholic families of Europe. The mother of the present Prince belongs to the princely family of Croy, which ranks as of equal birth to the Sovereign houses. Her son was born nearly fifty-three years ago. It was not till he was forty-four that he married, at Munich, a noble Bavarian lady, the Countess Mechtilde Arco-Zinneberg. Nineteen years younger than her husband, the Princess is the mother of three children, the eldest of whom, Prince William, is seven years of age.

Mr. John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, the senior member for Cambridge University, who was indirectly responsible for the storm which raged round the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by raising the question of the Land Committee, is a very distinguished lawyer, but a very young legislator. He has only been at Westminster since the General Election of 1906, when he assisted to place the former Free Trade Unionist member for the University, Sir John Gorst, at the foot of the poll. Apart from an unsuccessful candidature at Ipswich six years earlier, the 1906 election provided his only contest, for since then he has been returned unopposed, and upon the death of his colleague, Mr. S. H. Butcher, he became the senior representative of the University.

Mr. Speaker Lowther has received no unfamiliar honour in being made a J. P. for East Suffolk, since he has long been a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Cumberland and served for many years in the responsible position of Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The position of Speaker in days gone by was not regarded as incompatible with the simultaneous tenure of high judicial office. Many Speakers, notably Mr. Speaker Lenthall, while occupying the Chair, have been Masters of the Rolls, and the Speaker's robes, which are indentical with those of that high judicial functionary, owe their origin to this fact.

The death of Sir Richmond Ritchie, who became Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office as late as 1909, calls attention to the fact that the permanent head of nearly every great department of the Civil Service has been changed since a Liberal Government came into office, less than seven years ago. This is true of the Treasury, the Foreign, Home Colonial, and Post Offices, the Local Government Board, the Board of Trade the Board of Education, and the Office of Works. An exception is, however, found in the Board of Agiculture and Fisheries where Sir Thomas Elliott has been Permanent Secretary for a period of no fewer than twenty years.

"The interesting incident," to quote Mr. Masterman, of which the chief feature was the burning of Mr. Lloyd George in effigy, in Scotland, reminds us that the Right Honourable gentleman is in excellent company, and can count among those similary honoured at least two Kings—Louis XIV. and William III.—innumerable Popes, and a number of statesmen, all down the ages. In the quarrel between the City of London and Parliament, 140 years ago, the Speaker, Sir Fletcher Norton, and Colonel Onslow were hanged in effigy on Tower Hill "I had the honour, sir," said Onslow, addressing the Speaker, "to be hanged in effigy on Tower Hill on the same gibbet with you."

The present Sultan of Turkey is twenty-first in descent from Osman I., who is looked upon as the founder of the Ottoman Empire. From the time of Osman, who died in 1326, down to Ahmed I., who died in 1617, the headship of the House descended regularly from father to son, but since that period a brother has several times succeeded a brother. The present Sultan, for instance, is a brother of his two immediate predecessors, Abdul Hamid II. and Murad V. Concerning Sultan Mehmed's disposition a good deal more is known to-day than when he first ascended the throne in 1909, after having lived all his life a state prisoner, dogged and shadowed at every turn by Abdul Hamid's spies and debarred from the smallest intercourse with the outside world, and the general testimony of these in a position to know seems to be to the effect that his Majesty's character compares very favourable indeed with that of his predecessors. He is described as a man of simple mind and earnest nature, with an acute sense of responsibility, who has sincerely endeavoured to do his best in the difficult position to which he was called so unexpectedly three years ago.

The amusing little contretemps whereby an invitation to the next £1,000 Grosvenor House dinner-party went to Mr. E. A. Strauss, Liberal member for West Southwark, instead of to Mr. A. Strauss, Conservative member for North Paddington, has a parallel in the political history of the reign of George III. When Wilkes was standing for the office of Sheriff, Lord North sent word to a supporter of his in the East End, Mr. Benjamin Smith, that the Cabinet expected all its friends to be on the alert (to keep Wilkes out) till the election was over. Unfortunately the letter was delivered to another Benjamin Smith, an ardent Wilkeite, who, quick to see the tactical advantage, published it without any comment.

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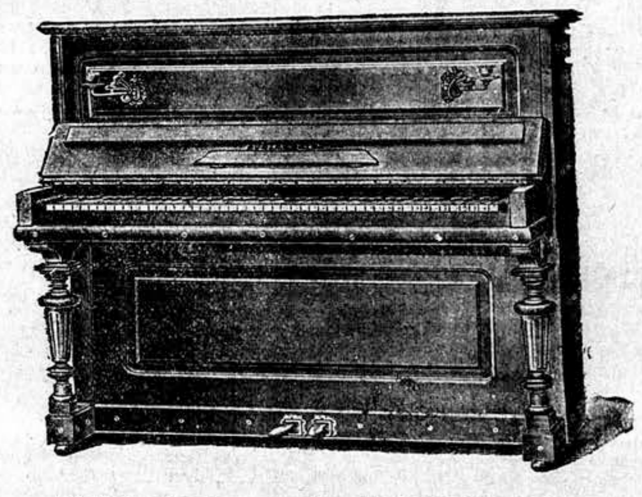

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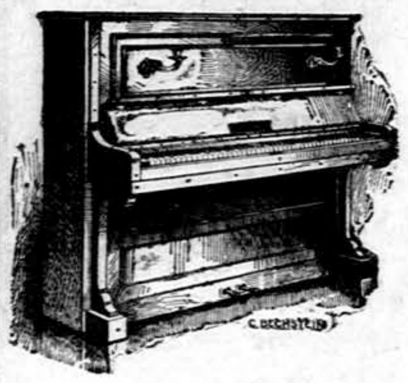

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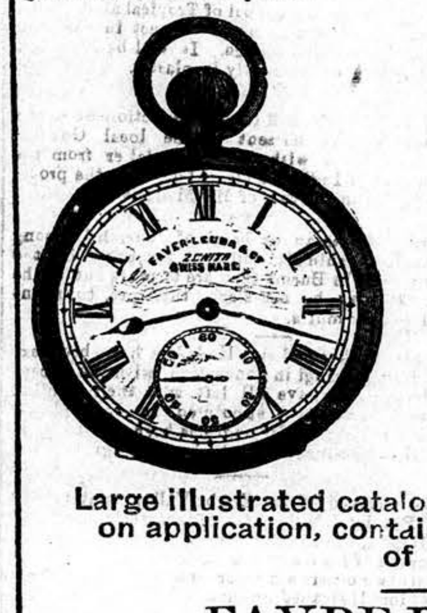

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